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RAMGOPAL IN COBRA DANCE

"Monsoon."

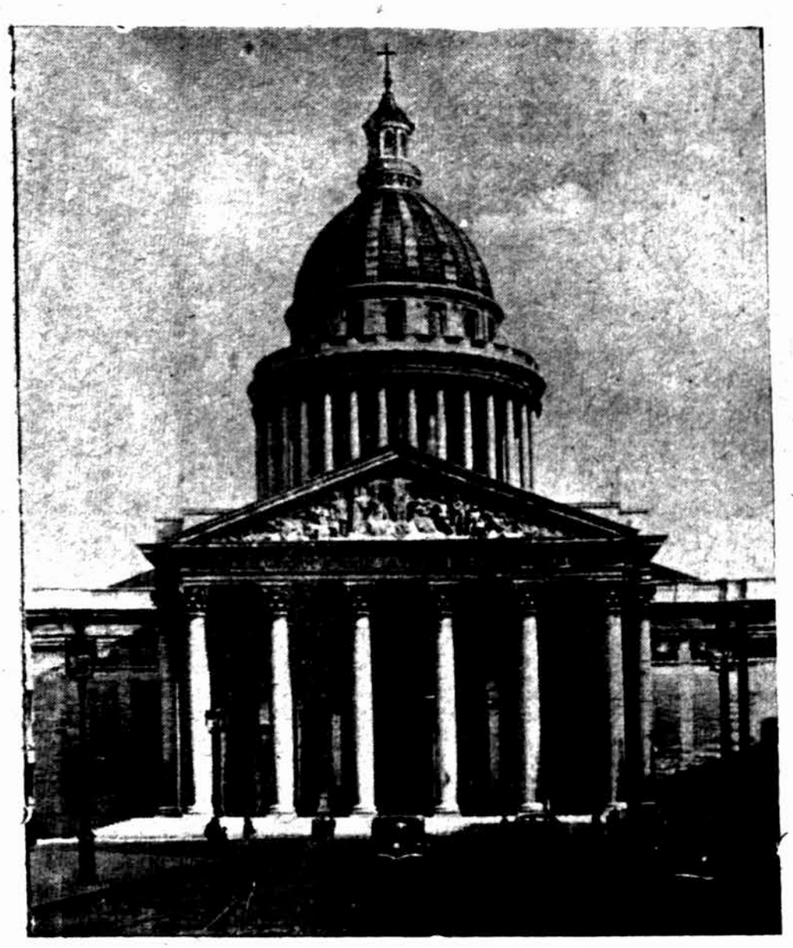
(From a painting by H. Jani).

"Poojah"

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

The Chowpatty foreshore which has become the paradise of all sorts of hawkers and "panipoori" and "bajiawalas", is also becoming the rendezvous of an increasing number of sattawalas. Photo at the left shows a knot of Sadhus giving tips as to the next day's "figure" to satta-fans who have come to seek their advice. Below some women of the poorer classes may be seen cooking their meals on the foreshore.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla).



(Left):—The Pantheon, Paris, which houses memorial to all the great sons of France: (Right) The monument to commemorate the National Convention in Pantheon. On one side are the soldiers who fought for the revolution, on the other are the writers who inspired them.

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I GO WEST—VIII

By D. F. KARAKA

This is the eighth instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous seven instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25 and October 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle."

Revolt

SO BEGINS FOR US the age of revolt, of which the Indian National Movement was perhaps the greatest landmark. But it was not the same movement that Tilak had brought to life, nor the one which Gandhi had nursed. It was something that had arisen anew, not a re-kindling of the fire from dying embers, but a flame of new life that arose like the Phoenix from its ashes. The living symbol of this movement was Jawaharlal Nehru. His is the spirit that cannot be crushed, nor does he seek that peace which Gandhi had found. Nehru wants no ploughing of the soil. His spirit frets with discontent and he leads the aimless march of tortured souls. It is humanity uprooted—the revolt of the flesh, the revolt of the mind, the revolt of youth. Revolt!

Once in his presidential address to the Congress he had expressed himself, when he said that it was his one objective to create an atmosphere of revolt. English-owned newspapers had fallen upon that word and turned it to mean an open acceptance of the Soviet doctrine, an acknowledgment of the methods of violence a hint of a plot to bring about a revolution, an implied threat to upset the Government set up by law, open sedition, an invitation to the Communists, the beginning of a Red Terror. All this our great editorial writers found in that one expression of Nehru. But was that all that Nehru wanted? Somehow I felt he wanted to go further—past the Soviets, past the Communists, past the revolutions of Europe. He wanted a revolution from within the soul of his fellow-men, something that would awaken them from that lethargy which years of foreign domination had brought with it. We had become too irresponsible, relying always upon our British trustees to look after the trust estate. We had shirked every sort of responsibility on the grounds that England would not let the precious jewel slip out of the Imperial Crown. We forgot, however, that the goldsmiths were at every stage fastening the jewel firmer into the Crown, adding now and then an additional clasp to grip tighter till it became quite secure. But with this added security it lost some of its lustre.

Revolution Of Thought

But that was only one aspect of the revolt. The British tradition was not the only target at which he aimed. There was orthodoxy, there was religion, there was the whole economic condition of the masses which he wanted to uproot. All that must go, and in the minds of the young this revolution must be brought about—a revolution first of thought which would not stop at anything, not even at action. It was a revolution that knew no bounds but achievement. It was not a mere five-year plan. It covered a large span of years—indefinite, unlimited, and Nehru merely wanted to mark the beginning. It was like Christ dating with his birth the Christian Calendar, though this civilisation B.C. shows that the year of the Lord had little to do with the origin of the world or the descent of man. So with Nehru was to begin the first year of our political, social and economic calendar, and the regime of Gandhi would date backwards from that.

I first became aware of that power of revolt when I was at the law college in Sind, marking time for my admission to Oxford. I had just graduated from the University of Bombay to which these Sind Colleges were affiliated. I had been roped into an elocution competition in one of those years and came back with a little silver medal which represented the third prize. Encouraged by a successful first appearance, I tried again and moved up one place and brought back a little cup. The third year, I had a fairly good chance of scraping through to get the Besant Cup, which I coveted more than anything else at that time.

The debate was a straight issue between Dominion Status and Independence. Unaware of the significance of either and being the son of a Government official, I decided in favour of Dominion Status, as I felt quite sure that on the other issue I would get little help from my father or any other member of the family who were far too loyal even to debate on such a revolutionary side. Besides, the Judges who were to decide the winner included two High Court Judges and the Principal of a College, subsidised by the Government, and they would feel less embarrassed to decide in favour of a Dominion Status enthusiast than they would for the other. As it turned out, I was right in my judgment of the judges. When my turn came, I talked about honour and glory and a whole lot of boloney about our connection with the Empire, on the strength of which I got a very high marking from the judges.

A young Independentist followed me. A few sparks flew—and later there was a fire. He made references to the dropping of bombs on the North-West Frontier, and the chairman, an Indian High Court Judge, pulled him up, saying that he as a Government official could not tolerate such allegations to be made in his presence and that the speaker must refrain from causing him more embarrassment. I have always had a great deal of respect for the judge in question, and of his abilities as a member of the Bench and the Bar, but even though it was all in my favour, I could not help feeling that he had by his intervention in the debate deprived the speaker on the other side of his main argument. The House was all for the speaker. Judge or no judge, they shouted him down till the whole debate broke up and the cup was not awarded that year. Yet I felt within myself a strange joy at seeing my generation make its voice heard in what had been the exclusive province of the elder statesmen, and at that spirit of revolt which emanated from the young man in the face of the orthsdoxy that sat on the raised dais. It was a sight for sore eyes—the sight of youth struggling to assert itself.

The King's Toast

Later, at Oxford, another more delicate question arose. At the annual dinner of the Majlis, there was a strong feeling against drinking the King's Toast. Personally, I had no great feeling on the subject and was inclined to vote against so conspicuous a breach of custom. But others felt strongly on the matter and what they felt came straight from the heart. There was an overwhelming majority against the inclusion of the customary toast and there was no option for the society but to acquiesce in the wishes of majority of its members.

There were, however, other complications. The guest of honour at that dinner happened to be the ex-Viceroy of India, then Lord Irwin, who had only just relinquished his high office of State. As Viceroy he was the representative of the King and the situation became somewhat complicated. When he got up to speak that evening, he referred to the absence of that toast and to the fact that his presence there was as an ex-representative of His Majesty and in that capacity he felt that the absence of the toast was a great insult. I remember the President looking very grave as he sat next to the guest of honour. He happened to be one of those young men who knew little about politics and the presidency had been thrust upon him because he was politically too unimportant to be objected to by any of the factions in the Oxford Majlis. But the power behind us all was Humayun Kabir—one of the greatest products of modern Oxford, marred though his success was by his misfortune to miss the presidency of the Union by the narrow margin of four votes. I have always felt that he was more deserving of that office than a great many of us who succeeded, but his intonation, his essentially Indian accent went against him, and the ordinary members of the Union Society did not go any deeper than the surface.

I remember Kabir that night at the Majlis dinner. Seldom have I seen anyone speak with such sincerity. Others before him had made lame excuses to explain away the absence of the King's Toast. But Kabir came straight to the point. It was a pity, he said, that Lord Irwin also happened to be an ex-Viceroy of India. The coincidence was unfortunate, for the toast, he said, was left out after cold-blooded deliberation, and he for one was prepared to stand by his decision and to defend it on those grounds which had influenced his decision.

It was the soul of India that was pouring out of the mouth of Humayun Kabir—the soul of the new India, my India, his India, the India of those like us, who are young and unafraid. Revolt was the one word which embraced us all. Revolt!

But this new spirit of revolt was not to be found only among the more cultured Indians. I was taking my place in the queue, at a local telegraph office in Madras, even though it was regarded as the privilege of those who wore English clothes to claim precedence over those who wore a shirt and a 'dhoti'. Strange custom that but now fast disappearing in India. There were others behind me, among them an obnoxious young man, who had merely skimmed on the sur-

(Continued On Page 46)

WHEN A BRITISH KING CAME TO ARREST M. P'S.

'Privilege' Shouted Commons

THE following interesting account from the pen of Mr. John Walker appears in the "Daily Worker."):—

January 3, 1642.

Accompanied by 300 armed members of the Court and servants, the king made a surprising dash upon the House of Commons this afternoon in order to arrest the five M.P.s—John Pym, John Hampden, Denzil Holles, Hazlerigg, and Strode, and the members of the House of Lords, Lord Mandeville—whose impeachment he has ordered on charges of high treason.

But warning of the King's approach had been brought to the Commons, and the five M.P.s withdrew from the Chamber. I understand that they took boat at Westminster Steps and were taken to the City, where they are in hiding.

King Charles entered the chamber with 80 of his followers. The M.P.s immediately stood bareheaded, watching the King, who stalked up to the Speaker's chair.

BIRDS HAD FLOWN

A quick glance round showed him that his quarry was not there. In an angry tone he said: "Well, I see all the birds have flown."

To the Speaker he ordered. "I do expect from you that you shall send them into me as soon as they have returned hither. If not, I will seek them for myself, for their treason is foul, and such as you will thank me to discover."

He then turned and marched out of the Chamber, M.P.s crying after him: "Privilege, Privilege."

There is considerable amount of unrest among Members of Parliament at this gross breach of privilege by the King. Never before has an attempt been made to arrest members during a session of Parliament.

The impeachment of the M.P.s is the latest stage in the struggle betwwen King and Parliament, which can only end, whether by war or not, in the negation of one by the other.

The King has asserted that he has complete right to choose his own Ministers, but is agreeable to concur with the wishes of Parliament in this respect.

Clashes have taken place in London streets between army officers and nobility and members of the populace. Already the King's supporters are known as "Cavaliers," and Parliament stalwarts as "Roundheads." The King has asked Parliament to force the law against their street supporters, which the House of Commons has refused to do.

BRIBE TO PYM

Two days ago the King had the effrontery to offer John Pym, one of the democratic leaders of the Commons, the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was obviously a bribe, and Pym had no hesitation in refusing.

I understand that the charges are: "An attempt to subvert the fundamental laws of England: inviting a foreign power (Scotland) to invade the country; raising tumults in order to compel Parliament to join with them in their traitorous designs, and levying war against the King."

Needless to say, the five Members totally deny these absurd charges. Their real offence is that they have protested against the dictatorial attitude of the King.

This morning the Attorney-General asked the House of Lords to sanction the arrest of the M.P.s. But the Lords' reply was to set up a Special Committee to ask whether the King had acted according to law.

A few hours later, it was reported that the studies of Pym, Hampden and Holles had been locked by the King's orders, Parliament immediately decided that this was a gross breach of privilege.

The studies of the three Members were unlocked by order of the House of Lords.

Then this afternoon came the surprising visit of the King in person to carry out the attack.

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Indian Candidate For Nobel Prize:

Prof. Sanjib Chaudhuri—Poet And Litterateur

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON.

Prof. Sanjib Chaudhuri, a candidate for the much coveted Nobel Prize in Literature, is at present in London on a short visit. He is a distinguished alumnus of Calcutta University, holding its M. A. degree in Modern as well as Old English. He was Professor of English for some years in Colleges in Bengal and is now head of the English Department in Nepal in the Educational Service.

His natural bent of mind is towards literature and his literary output in his spare hours has been considerable, both in English and his native tongue, Bengali.

One of his early works, "Visions from Afar", described by a reviewer in a leading journal as "a brilliant volume of prose rhapsodies", was referred to in the "Times" Literary Supplement and "Nation and Athenaeum", of London. His translation from Bengali and Sanskrit into English of "Sri Chaitanya Charithamrita"—the Life and Teachings of Lord Chaitanya—in three bulky volumes, had attracted world-wide notice. The work was highly appreciated by scholars and journals even from countries like Italy, Poland, and Brazil, where English is little known.

Prof. Chaudhuri's latest book and his masterpiece "Songs from the Heights", has been, according to the rules of the Nobel Foundation of Stockholm, duly recommended for the competition of this year.

It is a collection of some 120 lyrics on different themes, published by Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd., (London). The poems are the fruits of a mind nourished on sound oriental philosophy and thoughts expressed with ease—thoughts which are uplifting and helpful. The author's technique is also of a high order.

The book has been highly appreciated by some eminent men, including the famous Indologist, Prof. G. Tucci, of the University of Rome, who "has been deeply touched" by the sentiments it contains. The Duke of Windsor has also expressed his appreciation from Versailles.

Pro. Chaudhuri's two more works—"Shepherd's Love (a pastoral poem)" and "Sparks from the Heights" (short lyrics) are in the hands of his publishers in London and will come out shortly.

His literary activities also embrace articles on a wide range of subjects for newspapers and periodicals. His poems have appeared in the Poet's Library Series and also have been published by the well-known "Decachord", of London.

The poet's Bengali works include, among others, "Jung Bahadur Rana"—a drama on the History of Nepal; "Tansen"—a drama; "Pathan Gourab" and "Chandra Patan"—short epics.

On the Continent, this tall, youthful-looking, 43-year-old prolific writer visited several educational and art centres. He is indulging in usual sight-seeing in England. He proposes to sail for India towards the end of the month.

A Czech Woman Disillusioned

Reality Behind Sweet Phrases

From a professional woman in Czecho-Slovakia, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, who has been associated with her in international work, has received the following letter:

Dear Dame Elizabeth, I am writing to you to say good-bye. I have loved you and held you in esteem—and I was happy to have been able to work with you and the other women of all nationalities in the understanding of the nations. I can do no more.

I have been innocent enough to take seriously all such fine words as justice, liberty, collective security and arbitration, and I have sworn to peaceful ideology.

To-day, when seeing my nation sacrificed. I have come to the conclusion that this was the motive employed by the Powers of our world to enfeeble the weak and make them a more certain prey.

Those who have done this have assured only one thing: the reign of the most brutal force on earth.

If people understand international arbitration of the kind which has been practised at Munich, then I prefer that international disputes be settled by war.

I have considered war as the most hateful and stupid of human inventions whereby only savages determine their differences.

We were—alas! we were—the most sane, the most just, and the best regulated State in Europe. Perhaps the treatment of our Jewish minority, which has no other protective stronghold and which has lived happily here proves that we were just?

We have lived at peace with the Germans—the frontiers have existed before the formation of the English nation, and the country which has been taken from us is the cradle of our family.

The millions of little tragedies, the disruption of the State, the humiliation and betrayal of the nation—these are the degrading price of this peace, which will not last long.

You have hoped to save your colonies, the Mediterranean, your Empire. But do not deceive yourselves our nation in its grievous frenzy does not cry "God strafe England," because it knows that it will be neither the first nor the last nation which will be crucified as you have crucified us to-day.

France and you, who from the very first have forced us to adopt the policy we have adopted, and who have deserted us when your promise to us was "peace"—all you, who have betrayed us, will know soon what the show of feebleness against brutality signifies.

Although totally overthrown and altogether humiliated, my nation is an honest one! I am more proud than ever to be a Czecho-Slovak, and I am ashamed to be a European.

You have mortally wounded the heart of Europe—the whole of Europe will soon suffer for it.

Dear Madam, I love my nation with a profound and unlimited love, more so to-day because it has been betrayed, because it is so noble and courageous in its infinite sorrow; and I desire to give to it all my strength, all my faith in human dignity which remains to me after this mortal deception.

Perhaps I will return to international work—if justice returns to it also. But I am very sceptical.

Your very unhappy,

Following the [illegible] would be easier if it didn't have so many kinks in it.

SUCH WAS THE END OF THE WAR

Two holy kites being feled by the priest of the Tirukallikundram Temple.

THE HILL OF KITES

Where Sacred Vultures Visit God Siva

By S. R.

TIRUKALLIKUNDRAM, which literally means the Sacred Hill of the Kites, situated about about 45 miles from Madras, on the road leading to the famous Seven Pagodas, is a regular haunt of tourists, who flock to see the feeding of the two white vultures at the hill temple, 500 feet high.

It is believed that these vultures were originally two sages, named Pusha and Vidatha, who were doing penance for the attainment of salvation. God Siva appeared before them and advised them to continue their "tapas" for some time more, as they were not yet ready for "Mukti." But as the sages insisted in attaining the goal immediately, he converted them into vultures. They are still regularly worshipping Siva by, it is said, having an early morning "darshan" at Rameswaram, the midday "darshan" and food at this place and then their evening worship at Benares.

But it is an undisputed fact that only two vultures appear regularly at noon to take their food at the hands of the temple priest any systematic occurrence of this incidence is recorded in the local district manuals dating as far back as two centuries.

AMAZING PHENOMENON.

In 1921, June 17, at about 9 o'clock in the morning two vultures were noticed to have their bath in the lotus tank of Meenakshi temple at Madura, and they rested on the steps of the tank for about two hours. At about 10-30 a.m., the temple authorities took a photo of these birds. After a short while, they circumambulated the tank and flew away. The temple authorities sent the photo to Tirukallikundram and enquired of the priests whether they could identify the birds to be the ones frequenting their place and whether they visited the hill on the 17th as usual. They were duly indentified and the priests also confirmed that the birds were present there at about noon on that particular day too. If it is true that the birds were identical, then they have covered a distance of about 300 miles in less than 1½ hours.

Visitors and pilgrims pour in and climb to the hill-top to witness the curious sight from early morning. The priest arrives at about 11 a.m. with a sweet preparation made out of rice, ghee and jaggery. He sits on a rocky eminance and awaits the arrival of the birds, chanting "mantras." They appear from distant horizon at about noon exactly and alight near the priest. He first offers them a cup of water to wash their yellow beaks. After eating the sweet rice, they circumambulate the hill and fly away. The remnant of the water used for washing their beaks and the sweet rice are distributed to the pilgrims present there, as a sacrament.

The temple at the hill-top and the one down hill are of great antiquity; the former is attributed to the ancient Pallava kings of Conjeevaram, while the latter is considered to have been built by the Chola kings of the 10th century.

HEALING WATER.

The large tank at the base of the hill, also carries a hoary sanctity. While the sage Markandeya was worshipping Siva on the banks of this tank, he felt the need of a Conch for taking the water and pouring it over the idol. He at once created one from the waters of this tank. Since then to commemorate this incident, a big conch appears on the surface of this tank, once in 12 years. Those which were obtained in the past, were distributed to various temples, as those of Chidambaram, Madura, etc. The waters of the tank are still considered to possess healing properties.

The place is also a great health resort, as the cool breeze emanating from the sacred hills is considered to invigorate the spirits. Being in close proximity to Madras, convalescents from the metropolis flock to this place and spend a month or two, daily circumambulating the hill at its base, thus covering a distance of about four miles, with great religious enthusiasm.

The Man Who Would Not Let The Kaiser Into Holland

(EXCLUSIVE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

In Gronsveld, a small Dutch village, I met the man, who 20 years ago literally finished the Great War.

He is Mister Pinkaers, a Dutch farmer, and he made world history. He now lives with his 70 years old mother in a small red brick Dutch cottage, only interested in farm-work and cattle. But in the war he was a frontier guard in the Dutch army, and on duty at Eysden, opposite German occupied Belgium, when the Kaiser and his officers fled to Holland.

He refused admittance to Holland to the Kaiser and his staff. He was unaccustomed to dealing with Kaisers on his border. Besides they had no passports. He followed his instructions, which were, to let nobody into Holland without a regular passport.

November 10th, 1918, nine cars waited before the chain, which closed the road on the frontier and Pinkaers said to the officers, asking to enter:

"May I see your passes."

"We are military people and have no passports. We do not need them."

"You have to fulfil the formalities first," replied Pinkaers. "No passports . . . . .no entrance."

The officers seemed distressed and a general walked over to Pinkaers and spoke to him across the chain: "We really have no passports. We . . . .hmm . . we want to be interned . . . . ."

Pinkaers at once opened the chain. "That's another story," he said. "Wait a moment please", and he called for his major.

* * * *

He only knew that these were officers. He did not yet know that it was the Kaiser he had not allowed to cross the border without a passport. While the strangers waited for the major to give them definite permission to enter, Pinkaers strolled around the nine big yellow cars. All officers had stepped out and were stamping around, for it was a cold morning. Only one stood aside, by his car. He looked rather shabby, in contrast to the other elegant officers. Pinkaers wondered who this might be.

Looks familiar, he thought, is it Ludendorff? . . . No! . . . .Hindenburg?—No. It can't be the Kaiser himself?!?

And then the shabby officer went over to Pinkaers and spoke to him. He talked of Barons and Counts and seemed to be a friend of the Princess of Wied. Pinkaers was now sure: It was the Kaiser.

"Are you pleased that the war will be over?" the Kaiser asked.

Mr. Pinkhaers, the Dutch farmer who would not let the Kaiser into Holland.

"Jawohl . . . Gener . . . hmm . . . Majes . . . .", stammeres Pinkaers. How should one address runaway Kaisers?

The Kaiser continued his chat, asking what uniform Pinkaers was wearing. When he heard it was that of a sergeant, he said: "Achm das ist ein Unteroffizier bei uns." Then he spoke of the terribly bad weather.

Two hours later Pinkaers was glad to receive his Majesty who came from the next town, Maastricht, and hand over to him the whole responsibility. The procedure for admitting the Kaiser was too overwhelming for him. He stood stiffly to attention, watching the Kaiser and his staff walk to the next Dutch railway station.

Later on the little party went with the Royal train to Ameron-gen, where Count Bentix received the Kaiser on the Platform.

"And now give me a cup of good English tea," said the Kaiser to his friend.

Such was the end of the war.

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Bombay Blossoms

THE DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION — THE OLD STORY AND THE NEW—THE EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON ENGLAND — MUIRHEAD'S BIRD'S EYE VIEW — WHY NOT A WORM'S EYE VIEW ALSO? — WHERE WILL HITLER GO AFTER THIS LIFE?

By 'BYSTANDER'

ALL professional journalists will congratulate the Government of Bombay on their wise decision to appoint a professional journalist to be their Publicity Director. The choice has fallen on my friend Mr A. S. Ekambara Aiyar, Senior Reporter of "The Bombay Chronicle". It is an appointment on which the profession will take pride. Mr. Ekambaram is a tried journalist and, what is more, a seasoned patriot

* * * *

A professional journalist himself, he will doubtless be of great help to his fellow gatherers of news. News gathering is a pretty difficult profession. In his quest for news, the news gatherer has often to court needless, and sometimes avoidable, snubs. The late bureaucracy was the repository of all State news in those not far off days. But it always looked at journalists with suspicion. One who belonged to an Indian paper was almost as good as a criminal worthy of the unwelcome attentions of our friends of the C. I. D.!

* * * *

As long as you were content to take gratefully any crumbs of news that were thrown across without evincing any curiosity, the journalist was welcome enough to the Secretariat. But if he showed his nose for news, he was necessarily and as a matter of course put out of court. It was a difficult, if not altogether impossible, thing to deal with the members of the Executive Council who were strange fellows and had notions of their own.

* * * *

These Executive Councillors would not even observe the well-known convention that newspaper reporters were to be treated as ambassadors. If a newspaper wrote an adverse leading article, its reporter was the object of maltreatmentment at the hands of petty Secretariat officials! These Executive Councillors were sometimes very patronising and oftentimes thought themselves little Hitler's and Mussolini's.

* * * *

Some Rare Exceptions

To this rule there were some very rare exceptions of course. If Sir Maurice Hayward was a true votary of the service traditions, he also knew when and how to take the Press into his confidence. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah as Member of the Bombay Executive Council always received the press representatives with kindness and affability. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir was never unkind to the press. It must be said to his credit that he never patronised the reporter, even when he could not give him news.

* * * *

In Madras Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar was responsible for creating very good relations between Government and the Press through the reporters. Even Indian members of the Bengal Executive Council had to accustom themselves to keep the press at arms' length but some of them sometimes readily accommodated themselves to the needs of the fourth estate. Sir Nazimmudin and his predecessor were instances in point. Sir B. L. Mitter was always polite. His politeness was not only natural but was also the result of his stay in Simla and Delhi.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, of course, was the rage of the profession. Even as Member of the Executive Council in the Government of Bihar and Orissa, he did not forget that he was a journalist and an editor. He was always suave and helpful. If the journalist who went to him for news did not know how to frame his questions, Sinha as a senior journalist was ever willing to oblige him despite his failings.

* * *

The Panjab Executive Council trained in Simla traditions was the only reserved half in all India that would show some politeness to the newspaper profession. Thanks to the Swarajist split and the consequent conversion of Mr. Tambe to the Executive Cabinet, the Central Provinces and Berar Executive Councillors were always specially appreciative of the good attentions of the press. Mr. Raghavendra Rao never punished the reporter for the 'sins' of his editor.

* * * *

Publicity Jobs

Until the War, the bureaucracy never realised the need for an Information Officer. Because it wanted to control War news, it was first brought to its attention that a special newspaper department would be able to do wonders. Unfortunately, however, the bureaucracy with rare exceptions used the new publicity department as an annexe to the Home Department.

The Publicity Office too was a kind of minor C. I. D. Office. It was not to be wondered at therefore that the professional news gatherer of the old days looked askance at the so-called publicity officers. Even such a seasoned journalist as Mr. K. C. Roy had not reconciled himself to these new publicity officers. He was the loudest to protest against the appointment of the first Director of Information to the Government of India.

Many thought at the time that Mr Roy was making much ado about nothing But the second Information Officer, Mr. J. Coatman, proved that Mr. Roy was well nigh a prophet. For, he used his department not for the purpose of supplying information but to carry on incessant propaganda against India and the Congress at the cost of the Indian tax-payer He subsidised journals and newspapers to do propaganda for the Government of India and against the Congress interests.

Only such reporters as were amenable to him found free entry into his office. But those who cared for news had nothing to do with him. They had still to wander about the corridors of the Imperial Secretariat interviewing members of the Government of India and their army of secretaries and under-secretaries and deputy secretaries. The Director of Information thus proved to be no more than a mere Director of Propaganda. I am told now that the present Information Officer really wants to be a connecting link between Government and the Press. So much the better for him and for his Government.

* * * *

Other Instances

Bihar, until the Congress acceptance of office, never reconciled herself to a Government Publicity Officer. My friend Mr. Murli Manohar Prasad always looked with suspicion at any communique or press note issued by the Publicity Officer. The Bihar and Orissa Government had to abolish the post because their publicity expert, who was only a minor official, could not improve the relations between themselves and the press.

* * * *

As soon as the War ended, Madras abolished its publicity department. It was as well that it did. The Panjab had a publicity department more or less akin to the Imperial Information Directorate as a close adjunct to the Home Department. That it could not be popular needs no emphasis. Whether Sir Sikander Hyat Khan has done anything to improve it is more than I can say.

Bengal had queer ideas. It appointed, a Press Officer who was vested with every kind of power, conceivable and inconceivable. Mr. B. R. Sen, the first Press Officer, had more powers than Goering in Germany. He could call the newspaper editor and tell him what to publish and what not. This did not relate only to the news side but also to the editorial columns of the newspaper. Of course he did not like the job but he had to do it to earn his salary.

Mr. Fazlul Huq has not done much to improve this state of affairs in Calcutta. If the present Press Officer is not an interfering sort of person, it is not because he has no power to interfere but solely because the change of Government has produced a new mentality. In theory he still continues to be the Great Moghal of the Bengal Press. Even "The Statesman" had once to protest against the Publicity Officer's ways.

* * * *

What About Bombay?

Bombay was the only province which engaged the services of a trained journalist. Mr. Gennings has been the Director of Information ever since the department was founded in the years of the war. Unfortunately, he was consumed by the bureaucracy. He had to unlearn the journalistic traditions. His sole job was confined to one of circulating Government communiques and issuing copies of gubernatorial addresses.

By himself, Mr. Gennings is a fine man. He has not forgotten that he is a journalist. But the bureaucracy wouldn't let him do his normal functions as a connecting link between the Press and the Government. And yet, it must be admitted that Mr. Gennings never undertook to do propaganda work for the bureaucratic Government of Bombay. Never once was he known to corrupt a journalist.

To this trait of his character must be attributed the popular agitation by newspapermen against the adverse vote in the local legislature about fourteen years ago. The Swarajists wanted the post to be abolished. On the motion of Mukhadam, the demand was voted out at the budget session in 1924 Government were bound to honour this vote.

But the journalists of Bombay, knowing as they did how difficult it would be to get along with civilian officials of the secretariat hierarchy, protested against the cancellation of the appointment. One or two of them even suggested that nothing would happen if the Governor restored the grant. The grant was restored and Mr. Gennings continued in his office.

* * * *

Under The New Order

Since then, however, much water has flown under the bridge. Mr. Gennings' work multiplied. He was made also to look after Labour work. The inevitable result was that Mr. De Souza became the virtual Director of Information. This thing has been going on for a number of years now.

With the accession of the Congress Government, the need was felt for a full timed publicity official who would give the press all the news of Government activities. Madras had already an Information Ministry. Mr. Munshi was the Information Minister here but he had more work than he knew what to do with. The interviews he gave the press were a model for other provinces to follow. The professional journalist who, in the old days, had to rub shoulders with chaprasis, was glad at the new order of things.

Naturally, Mr. Munshi wanted to give a real orientation to the work of the Director of Information. In my opinion, his new experiment is the best so far pursued by any Congress Government. Madras has a Minister of Public Information, it is true, but the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan, the Minister, is not himself a journalist. Bihar has a trained journalist but he is new to Congress ways.

Mr. Munshi has appointed a person who has suffered for the country and knows the Congress mind. Mr. Ekambara Iyer is said to be in the confidence of the Congress High Command. He is known also for his moderation and liberal outlook. He is a good journalist and is loved by his fellow professionals. Is it any wonder that in these circumstances the appointment has been widely welcomed by the public and the press?

A Few Suggestions

I am hoping that under the aegis of my friend Mr. Ekambaram, the Bombay Directorate of Information will really prove to be the centre of not only Government news but a place where journalists gather for pooling their resources and sources. I am hoping that my fellow journalists will not exploit Mr. Iyer a little too much.

What I mean by exploitation is this. The Mysore Government had engaged the services of a tried journalist to be its publicity officer. Rao Sahib C. S. R. Rao was appointed to the job. But the local journalists expected that one of the many duties of the Publicity Officer was to do all odd jobs for the professional journalist. If, for instance, a local editor wanted some information as to the comparative budget heads of different States for the past twenty-five years, he referred the matter to the Publicity Officer. Naturally, Mr. Rao could not cope with these demands. His staff was limited. He could not do the work even if he wanted. Thus he made himself a little unpopular.

I am sure that we in Bombay know our responsibilities only too well. We know the limitations of a Publicity Officer. While therefore we should not fail to utilise him for all our legitimate purposes, we should make [illegible] at-

(Continued on Page 54)

Soviet Triumvirate: Stalin, Voronoff, Molotov.

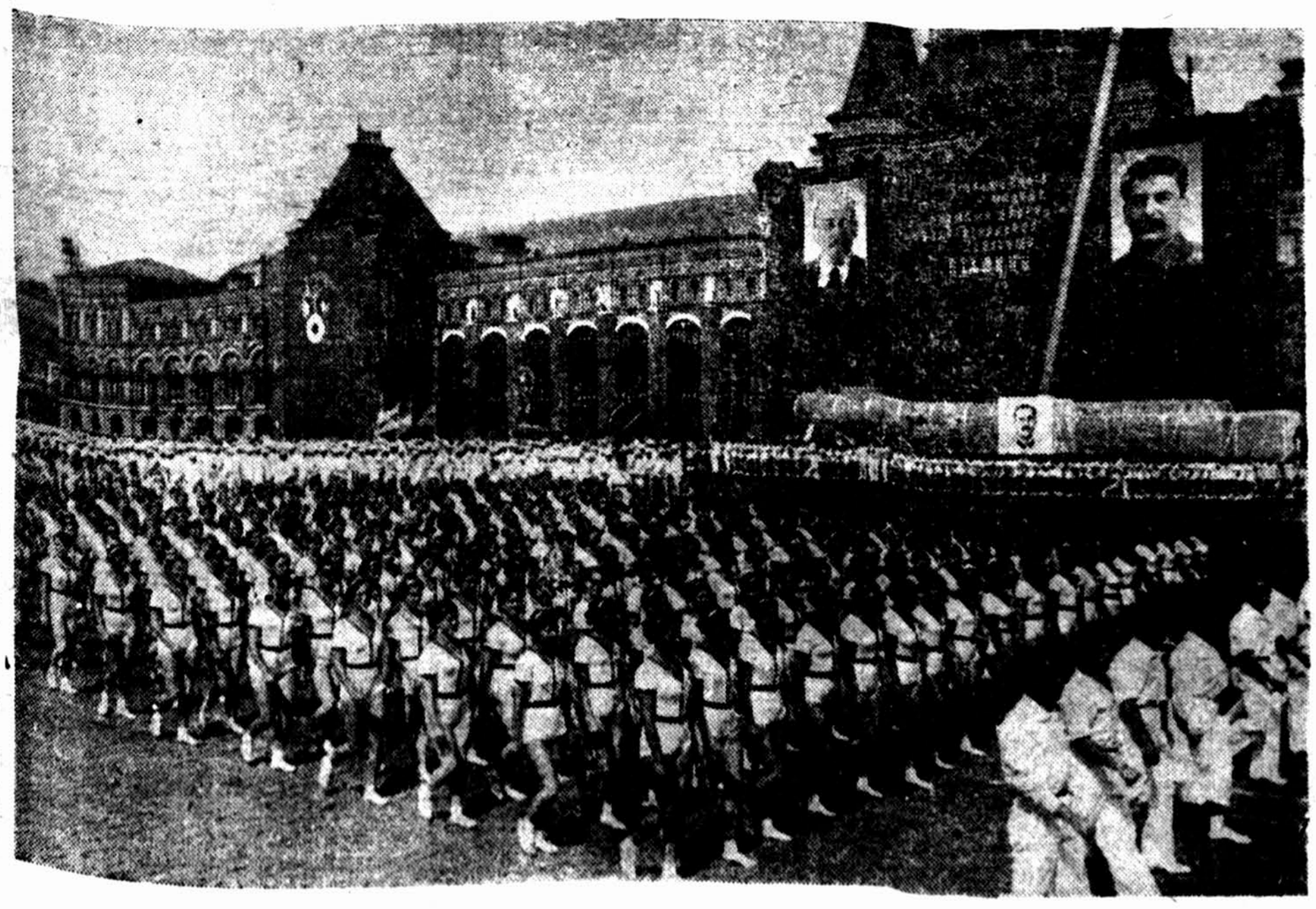
Twenty-First Anniversary Of Russian Revolution

Land Where Socialism Is No Utopia But A Vital Reality

By D. G. TENDULKAR

I regard the 7th of November, 1917, as the greatest date in the social history of the world since the glorious days of the French Revolution; and this new forward step of humanity marks a bigger stride even than that which separated the French Revolution from the ancient regime.

— ROMAIN ROLLAND.



A Demonstration by Moscow Trade Unionists.

When the workers and peasants of the former Tzarist Empire conquered power twenty-one years ago, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, the party of Lenin, and set up the Soviet State, it was not only the reactionaries of all countries, but also even enlightened democrats and experienced politians who prophesied that the 'experiment' would collapse!

They saw the difficulties, but, then, false prophets failed to see one thing: the unparalleled power and determination of the working class of the peasantry and the party of the Bolsheviks and the greatness of the man like LENIN.

It was hard struggle, a struggle against the armies of Deriken, Kolchok, Wrangel, a struggle against the armed forces of a dozen interventionist powers, a struggle against Capitalism which was reappearing in a thousand new guises and forms.

Capitalists mobilised all its agents and helpers against the Soviet Power. It equipped them with money and poison, with machine guns and dynamites. It paid an army of murderers, spies, secret agents, sabotagers, to undermine the Soviet Power.

And all their efforts failed. Great and powerful, the Soviet Union stands before the more strongly than ever. The Soviet Union stands as a beacon of hope

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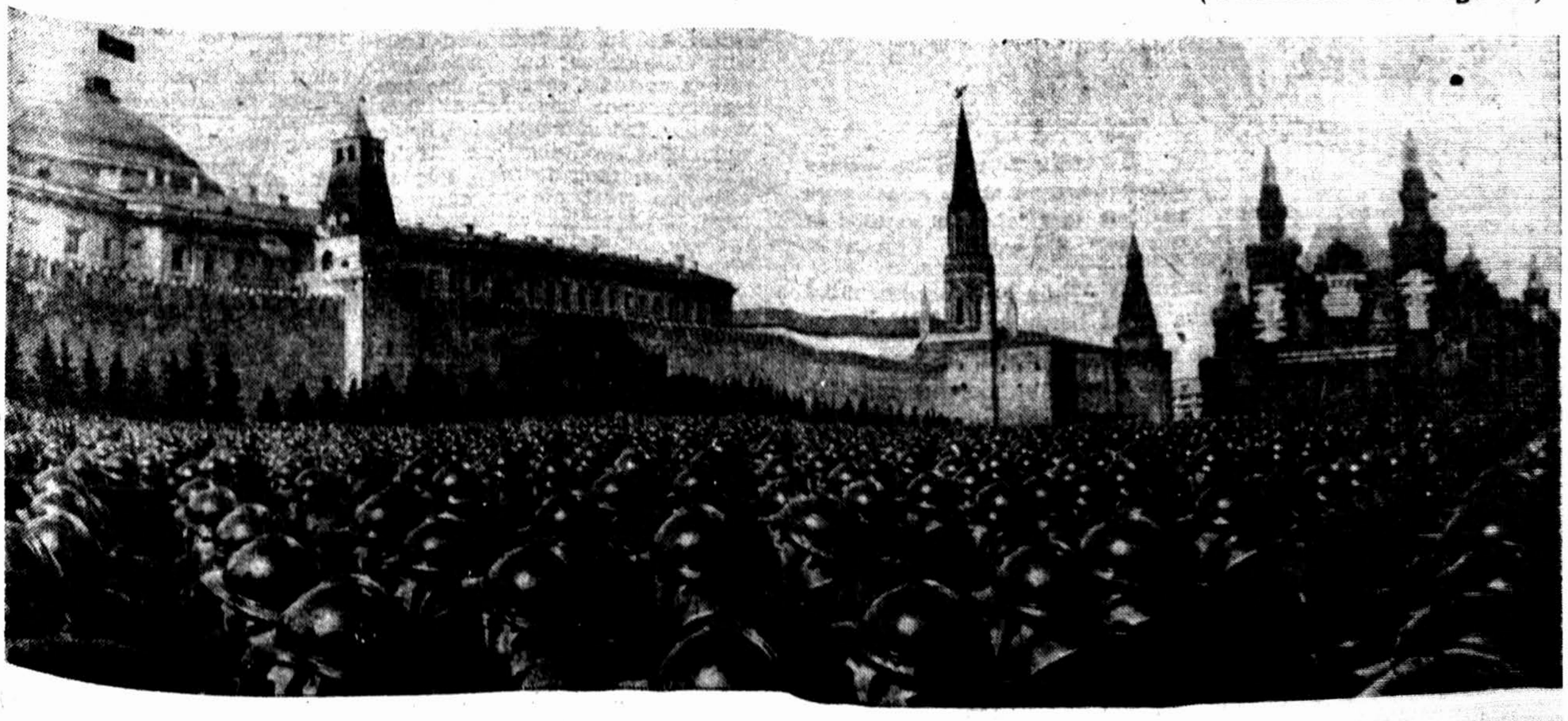


The Moscow Red Banner Proletarian Rifle Division on the Red Square.

Czechoslovakia's Crown Of Thorns

History Will Judge

(By FREDOON KABRAJI)

A STATEMENT Broadcast from Prague October 1, stated:

The Prime Ministers who returned to their homes from Munich were welcomed as the saviours of peace. Not a glance was given at the treaties of alliance and no recognition was afforded to the alliances of Czecho-Slovaks and all the obligations arising from her international contracts.

All that Prague and the Czechoslovak nation received was a crown of thorns."

I have no doubt that someone in England with more time than I can make will produce a history compiled from out of the encyclopaedic material available on the crisis in Europe. Impartially marshalled the facts will make the most damning document of political treachery ever known in history. With but six days to save Peace after the Hitler Memorandum, with frantic mobilisation going on everywhere, with war-precautionary measures having been taken at breakneck speed, with the gates of hell opened wide—we have snatched a truce twenty-four hours before we were to "go over the top". War has been postponed, though how long it will be before once again Hitler frowns and sets the great "democracies" shivering he alone knows. For the moment the Fuehrer's ugly mood has passed—he has graciously smiled, and Europe heaves a sigh of intense relief. In Czechoslovakia the Czechs are in tears. In rather less than two weeks their fate has been sealed. If they fight they would fight alone excepting if by a bold stroke Russia, in France's default, acts swiftly on her own initiative, a possibility of which M. Litvinoff has recently thrown a hint. At present we only know that the British and French Premiers have brought back from Munich a concoction that appears to be a great deal more agreeable to Hitler than the Anglo-French Plan.

The Issue

The issue is not as a simple but pious village woman put it when she said: "After all why should millions die for the sake of a few thousand?" Actually the population of Czechoslovakia is not a few thousands but over 14 millions, but what the dear old woman meant was: why should millions of men go to war to save a few million Czechs from the Nazi Terror? The issue is not even one of the "self-determination" of three million Sudeten Germans at the sacrifice of a million or so German Social Democrats and nine million or so other minorities and majorities. The issue is one of saving the liberties of the people of Yugo-Slavia, Rumania Albania, Greece, France and even Great Britain from being crushed out by the totalitarian juggernaut of the Third Reich. It is no secret that Germany's purpose is the absorption of the whole of South-Eastern Europe to the Mediterranean. Czechoslovakia is, or was until yesterday, the last refuge of democracy and freedom in Europe east of the Rhine. The first "token" occupation by the Reich which includes strategic towns like Asch and Eger will begin tomorrow (1st, October). The Czechs have been given one day in which to agree. Otherwise?—so much the worse for Czechoslovakia for it is the British-French solution of the dispute and if Prague refuses to accept the plan then she must do so prepared to be isolated by Britain and France. The "token" occupation is to be complete by 10th October and it is said that Hitler has refused to guarantee the new frontier of reduced Czechoslovakia until the question of the Hungarian and Polish minorities has been settled. The carving up of the little Republic that has so long and so gallantly held the bastion of democracy in Europe for the greater democracies (who have in deference to Hitler abandoned their belief in democracy and dropped their saviours overnight) has begun. Who can say where it will stop?

Month Of Headlong Disasters

A month of continued crisis: fear mounting into panic, fear undisguised. September, 1938 will go down as a month of headlong disasters, of the climax of Britain's humiliation. For a whole month one man having mobilised a million and a half soldiers has succeeded in throwing neighbour nations into hysterics. By supreme indifference, by supreme histrionics this one man has risen to the full stature of the world's fearful conception of him, kept the world in dread suspense from day to day of a nightmare month and reduced neighbour nations to complete demoralisation! this is the astonishing spectacle we have witnessed. Hitler has led Britain, France and Czechoslovakia to the extreme edge of Hell and held them there with cold, contemptuous sadism, breaking their nerve and shattering it. The smallest nation in the greatest and most immediate danger has borne itself with a splendid courage. The two bigger nations have acted like Victorian ladies intimidated by a bull. How profitably has Hitler traded on their fears! Playing with two great nations over a third small nation as mercilessly and cunningly as a cat playing with a mouse!

A month of unremitting crisis has brought the extreme issues of war and peace, of principle and expediency of present and future before the ordinary Englishman and Frenchman in a swift flood. Forced to do some rapid thinking the Englishman of to-day has been made to appreciate where and how he stands in relation to European destinies. He has thought a great deal of war, a great deal of peace, a great deal of justice among nations. But most of all, by all his historic instincts he has thought realistically of the folly of giving ground to dictators. Who knows better than an Englishman the meaning of freedom? And he is a generous fellow. And he is a practical fellow. He has seen clearly that continuous concessions to threats is not the way of negotiation and arbitration. That the most that such a policy could buy would be a truce. That to send a small country to its doom might appease the bully for a short while. That it was necessary to stop the bully sometime and that the present time might be more favourable than a later time. He knows that a shabby compromise is but a poor truce, that it is not peace

"Public Hero No. 1"!

Yet what has happened? I said that having been through the ordeal of a nightmare month—a month of supreme play-acting by the greatest real-life tragic actor in history, Herr Hitler—when peace-loving millions in Britain and France were forced to peer over the edge of Hell—the peoples' nerve was shattered and they had become demoralised. That is the kindest thing I can find to say for the thousands who went delirious in Whitehall and outside Buckingham Palace on the night of Mr. Chamberlain's return from Munich, scene of the last act in the tragedy of the betrayal of Czechoslovakia. As a Cockney put it: "Chamberlain has become Public Hero No. 1". Three van loads of costly flowers were delivered at 10, Downing Street. The King led the cheers for Public Hero No. 1, then stepped back from the balcony in acknowledgement that the tumultuous cheering from hysterical Londoners were not for him but his Prime Minister. With overflowing effusion women pressed forward to kiss Mrs. Chamberlain's hands. London went right off its head with thanks for the dirtiest "peace" in history, sparing not one thought for the agony of the millions of Czechs and anti-Nazis in that "far away country" (as their darling Neville said but two days ago) "who but for Britain's currying favour with Hitler would never have lost their gallant fight." A million pounds fund is to be raised in Neville's name, and it has been suggested that he should receive the Nobel Peace Prize! In a month of many Fantastic "demarches" here is certainly one of the most breath-taking!

Disband The Fire Brigade

It is true that Britain and French Ministers and Ambassadors have exerted supernumanly for peace during the last three weeks counting from the first urgent Cabinet meetings in London on the Czech-German issue But it is also true that they might have as well enjoyed their long vacations from Parliament without all this rushing about and late night sittings for all the net result they have brought. M. Litvinoff, the Russian Foreign Secretary, has well summarised the behaviour of Britain and France during their hectic three weeks or so. Although he was, at that point in his speech at the League Assembly, attacking the British proposal for making the Sanctions Article non-obligatory, his parable was extremely apt as applying to the part played by Britain and France in forcing the acceptance of the Anglo-French Plan in Prague. "A fire-brigade was set up," said M. Litvinoff "in the innocent hopes that by some lucky chance there would be no fires However fires have broken out contrary to our hopes, but luckily not in our immediate vicinity. So let's disband the fire brigade! Of course, not for ever, but merely temporarily Directly any danger of fire disappears we shall call the fire-bridge again without a moments delay". It will be recalled that on the evening previous to M. Daladier's first

(Continued on Page 49)

HERE is the story of a woman who had arrived at the point where she felt that "she had nothing to live for." She wrote:

"I was a wreck bodily and mentally owing to weakness and I felt as if I had nothing to live for I began taking Sanatogen and after 4 days I felt a new woman. I began to look upon life in a different manner, with a brighter, happier outlook. My nerves have improved enormously. I feel stronger, my appetite is wonderful. My friends remark: 'You look just as you did before you had your illness!'"—Miss A. M.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day You will soon feel its fine health giving power on your body

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

ORGANISING A GUILD

An Industrial Experiment In Kashmir

By TANDRA DEVI

DURING the past fourteen months, I have been going about preliminaries for what some of us hope may turn out to be the first State Guilds of industrial workers and traders in modern India. Kashmir, where I happen to be staying, is world-famed for its traditional master-craftsmen Before I came here I was however, informed by several Indian connoisseurs of the arts and crafts that these master-workers had been ruined, and that comparatively little of the old fine work remained. This I was shortly afterwards to prove for myself.

The story of those master-craftsmen is probably that of their fellows throughout India. Therefore what I shall now say about them and about our proposed Guilds, might apply with slight modifications, all over the country. The reader should also bear in mind that the term "skilled hand-craftsmanship" refers not only to industrial arts, but also, of course, to boot-making, masonry, and a host of purely utilitarian crafts, so that the following facts about the former may equally apply to the latter.

"Those Fellows"

In laying plans to organise Guilds, the first things I had to do were to discover the master-craftsmen with a view to reinstating them as masters of their apprentices in their own workshops; also with a view to collecting them into councils of masters representing each craft—one council for each craft. I have been teaching them the principles of Guild industrial and commercial organisation (that is easy, for illiteracy is no bar. These principles are "in the flood" of the master craftsmen). I began to look for these men through the nearest channels—the merchants who are selling their productions. The merchants abused the craftsmen to me, calling them "those fellows" and declaring "O they know nothing! You cannot get any sense out of them—they are illiterate, ignorant men." and so on. Closed doors. Obviously many of the merchants though not all—are the enemies of the master-craftsmen. Yet the master-craftsmen are, ultimately, the only men who, in collaboration with business men of wide vision, can create Guilds.

Vested Interests

I then made some enquiries, and I discovered facts, of which the following are typical instances:—

A shawl, retail price Rs. 22/8.
Embroiderel by men whose pay works out at about as. 2 per day.
Cost of embroidering this shawl about Rs. 4.
Cost of material Rs. 3.
Overheads As. 8.
Profit to merchant Rs. 15.
Another shawl, retail price Rs. 600.
Cost of production (including workers in the finest old traditional embroidery at wages per head approximately as. 2 per day) Rs. 200.
Profit to merchant Rs. 400.

Obviously, the merchants who are doing this kind of thing bar the way to national progress, and if national Guilds are to be formed, this sort of vested interests will have to be absorbed. Some merchants are taking profits which should be divided on a co-partnership basis between all workers, both productive and distributive. They are, in any case, overcharging the public. They have brought about deterioration in materials and workmanship, in most cases, whilst keeping up retail prices, thus foisting shoddy upon the public. They have fed the lie to the buying public, that superior materials and craftsmanship—artistic industries—cannot be bought except at prohibitive prices. And all the time, whilst doing this, they have enslaved the master-craftsmen and workers who could build up a sound trade for the masses and sound products for the buying public, and who could bring down the prices of articles which have hitherto been considered "prohibitive," and beyond the reach of the average buyer. They could, in short, re-establish, for the benefit of the public, the cultural crafts of India, as well as the utilitarian.

Retail Marketing

Apart from the cultural aspect and other obvious advantages of sound production through reinstating the master-craftsmen, it is obvious that Guilds cannot be revived without retail organisation, there must therefore be a guild of traders. Strictly speaking, the masters should organise their own "journeymen," but this must take time to do.

There are, however, many small crushed retailers, who, given a fair chance, are prepared now to work on a co-partnership basis with the masters and thus to form another guild, a traders guild.

In the old days the masters were, in many cases also market organisers, but I doubt if under modern conditions, this aspect of Guild life could be wholly revived In some cases it should be possible, but generally speaking the Guilds to-day would need specialists in the retail market. They should be educated through the workshops but would later need a semi-independent organisation of their own. At this we are aiming.

Journeyman

Further, with the growth of democracy, and the deterioration, through the influences of capitalistic industry, of the spirit of protection and fatherly care of apprentices which obtained in the old days, it would be, in my opinion now necessary to organise the lower grades of workers (apprentices, clerks, salesmen, etc.), in their own semi-independent associations inside the Guilds of their crafts, in order that their difficulties and grievances should get a fair hearing on the Guild Councils. The absence of this democratic spirit in the old Guilds was largely responsible for their downfall through exploitation of the humbler grades of workers. This should be made impossible from the very start, in modern Guilds. This I have allowed for in the Constitution. I have made a point also, of educating the "journeymen" in certain progressive commercial methods, expanding the old journeyman idea to meet modern needs.

The trouble with the salesman of to-day, however, is that he is enslaved to the capitalist. Modern retail organisation proceeds along the lines of organising profits without reference to the creators of wealth—the people who make the goods. Therefore the average seller of goods knows nothing about these people and cares less. In the Guild, however, this would be changed. (In a Guild it is to the interest of workers of all grades to understand one another.) I have suggested in the proposed constitution that all salesmen should have passed through apprenticeship to one craft This would automatically tend to make them loyal to the workers, honest to them and to the public, and unconscious cultural missionaries wherever they go. That is the proper interpretation of the degree called "Journeyman."

Senior apprentices are, in our Constitution, given the chance to choose if they will go forward to become (a) "masters of the craft" or (b) salesmen "journeying" for the masters, with a chance of going on in their Guild to become masters of salesman—merchants—still inside the Guild, still protecting the men working under them.

Good Support

I have suggested, to the authorities that as it is at this stage impracticable to make Guilds for all the workers, then one craft (or two or three allied crafts) should be taken at a time, and thoroughly reinstated on the old sound Guild Constitutional basis. Tinkering in this matter is bad business; if Guilds are made out of small sections without a deep-laid constitution and Government protection, they are foredoomed to failure.

The workers, of course, are enthusiastic. Acknowledged leaders of groups (work-leaders, not political leaders) have come to me in batches and have given me full

(Continued On Page 44)

"I was turned away last night because you hadn't a table for one."

Just a Sip—
AND YOU'LL DRINK IT ALWAYS!

Yes, just one sip of its rich, mature smooth flavour and the most conscientious palate is immediately satisfied Just one sip and you'll roll these delicious drops round your tongue and declare you've never tasted anything to compare with Beehive Brandy. Just one sip and all your previous convictions will go by the board. From the moment you first taste Beehive Brandy, you'll never drink any other.

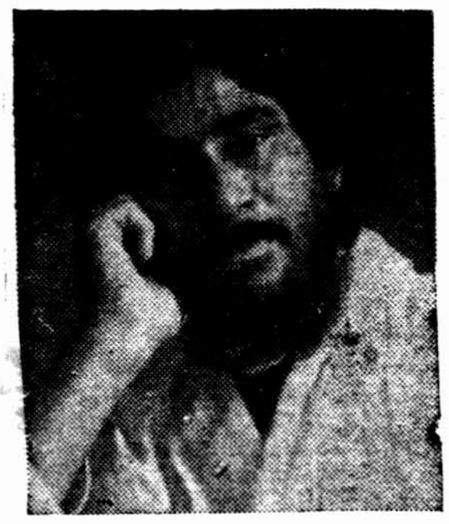
As an aid to hospitality, as a stimulant and a tonic, Beehive Brandy is without a peer.

Beehive Brandy

AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

YOGA INSTITUTE: Twenty Years Of Pioneering Work In Scientific Yoga

Its Manifold International Activities



Shri Yogendra, Founder of the Yoga Institute.

From A Special Correspondent

THE founder of this Institute, Shri Yogendra, received his Yoga training under the personal and constant guidance of His Holiness Paramahamsa Madhavadasaji of Malsar during the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. Chief among his disciples, he was very much loved by His Holiness. After his study, he left Malsar, with the blessings of His Holiness, to pioneer the scientific work of Yoga renaissance.

Yoga Institute At Versova

The Yoga Institute was first founded on the 25th December 1918 in Versova, near Bombay, at the residence of G. O. M. of India. It is the pioneering institution of its kind organized to import practical knowledge on Yoga, to cure the ailing, and to collect clinical and laboratory data to establish the claims of Yoga as a science. A large number of prominent students and patients crowded the place during its short existence of less than a year.

Yoga Institute In America

With the object of carrying this mission Westward, Shri Yogendra closed the Versova institute in September 1919 and left for the U.S.A. A few months in England convinced him that such an institute may not be successful in that country. By the end of 1919, however, with the valued co-operation of leading scientists connected with the Rockefeller Research Institute, the Life Extension Institute of America, the Hygiene Reference Board, the Bloomingdale Hospital, etc., the Yoga Institute was founded in America on the Bear mountains near New York.

There during its existence of three years from 1920 to 1922, much important clinical and laboratory data was collected. It had accommodation for over 20 indoor beds. Since, however, the Founder had to return to India to take care of his aged father, the Institute in America was closed in 1923. Scientific investigations on Yoga were undertaken at both these institutes under medical supervision and the results are available to the public in the official publications of this Institute.

Yoga Institute At Bulsar

During its headquarters at Bulsar from 1923 to 1930, Shri Yogendra was solely engaged in academic and scientific research activities. The material having been ready, publication of authoritative texts was undertaken in the early part of 1931. The Yoga journal made its appearance in 1933. Only the most earnest students and patients who approached the Founder were attended, but publicity regarding the activities of the Institute was deferred in absence of adequate arrangements. During 1934 and after, many developments were augmented, including indoor facilities for students and patients, a central library, international cultural programme etc.

The Yoga Institute was first founded in Versova, near Bombay, during December 1918, at the residence of Dadabhai Naoroji, G. O. M. of India.

Yoga Institute of America was founded in April 1920 on the Bear mountain near Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Yoga Institute At Bombay

After the sad demise of the revered father of the Founder, to comply with its constitution and to elaborate its work so as to give benefit to many and to permanently locate the headquarters at a central place, the Institute was shifted to Bombay in 1936. The Institute is at present concerned with the following activities:—

Academical Researches

These include collection and collocation of original texts on practical Yoga, fixing of chronological data thereof, translation of early texts in scientific terminology, revising of popular opinions by correct interpretation of the original texts and re-orientation of this subject with a view to represent Yoga as the universal scientific culture.

Scientific Investigations

Compiling of laboratory and clinical data on the merits of Yoga practices in co-operation with the scientific corroborators, comparative study of modern advancements in physical and mental cultures showing specific values of scientific Yoga in these respects, and the replacement of vague ideas regarding practical Yoga by scientific conclusions are some of the main objects of scientific investigations conducted by the Institute. X-Ray and other methods are employed to bring the decisions to scientific precision.

Library

A central library is maintained at the Institute dealing with Yoga and allied subjects. Only standard works are preferred. Over 280 journals and periodicals from over 38 countries and in 26 languages reach the Institute. Membership is open to all.

Academy For Training

Theoretical and practical training in Yoga is imparted at this Institute. At present the facilities for indoor students are limited, but outdoor students are admitted freely if found deserving.

Students are scientifically trained in the various practices of Yoga in all aspects relating to either physical, mental, moral or spiritual culture and the personal guidance of the Founder is availed at all stages. Others study with the aid of texts published by the institute. Training is imparted to both male and female and there are no restrictions of either age, creed, religion of nationality.

Clinic

This Institute is exclusively reserved for the earnest students and deserving patients. During the past twenty years, thousands of students and patients have come under the observation of and treatment at the Yoga Institute for training and therapeutic aid respectively. In about eighty per cent. of the cases, the results were all that could be expected. The rest include those who either did not carry out the instructions or persevere for a sufficiently long period.

A limited number of outdoor patients are admitted, there being no facility for indoor accommodation. During 1937, the average attendance both of students and patients was 4,760 for nearly 300 working days. Of these, 2,650 were males and 2,110 females.

Usually patients who have been disappointed with all curative methods seek treatment at the Institute. About twenty per cent. of the patients are recommended by

(Continued on page 44)

Shrimati Sita Devi is in charge of the women's department of the Institute.

From 1923 to 1930 the headquarters of the Yoga Institute were at Bulsar where its various activities were gradually augmented. At present the headquarters of the Institute are situated at Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

VEDIC PRAYERS

VEDIC PRAYERS. By Swami Sambuddhananda. Puolished by the author at Sri Ramakrishna Asnram, Khar, Bombay 21. Price Ans. 8.

Over 60 poetic passages culled from the four Vedas and the major Upanishads, embodying prayers to the Supreme Spirit, which is conceived of as pervading as well as transcending the universe, have been got together in this brochure for the benefit of spiritual aspirants. The original Sanskrit text, with word for word translation and a translation of the stanza as a whole, is given to enable the reader easily to grasp the full significance of each stanza The passages, one and all, breathe an exalted spirit of universal peace and fellow-feeling towards all creation, and are couched, like most passages from the Vedas and Upanishads, in language of rare eloquence. "From untruth lead me to Truth. From darkness (of ignorance) lead me to Light (of knowledge). From death lead me to Immortality," runs one famous prayer figuring in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, while another, to be found in Shukla Yajurveda, is to the following effect:

"Unto the heaven be peace, unto the sky and the earth be peace. Peace be unto the waters; unto the herbs and the trees be peace. Unto all the gods be peace, unto Brahman be peace and unto all be peace: peace, yea verily peace. May that peace be unto me."

The choice of passages made by the Swami appears to be an excellent one. The translation has been made in clear and easy English, with helpful footnotes wherever necessary. The brochure, which is of pocket-size and neatly printed will be prized by the spiritually minded reader as well as by those who are interested in knowing what sort of prayers the Vedas and Upanishads contain.

"INDIAN HOME"

We welcome the November issue of that excellently produced journal "Indian Home" which is seriously setting before itself a programme of constructive work for the benefit of our citizens. Towards this end the first of a series of cartoons entitled "So They Do" makes its appearance in this issue. This is amusing and instructive and ought to go a long way in achieving its object. Incidentally it has to be seen to be appreciated as is the case with all cartoons Another new and interesting feature is a very trenchant article entitled "Defects of the Indian screen" by M. M. Chowdhury. Mr. N. Gupta contributes a poem while the other articles include "The Intellectual Renaissance of Egypt" by Mustafa Ziada. "A Journey to Leh" by V. T. Neelakantan, "Feeding the Difficult Child" by a well-known social worker "The Prawn and its cousins" by S.T. Moses, Director of Fisheries, Baroda, "Impressions of Mussolini" by Miss Hilla Batliwala who reports a personal interview with the Duce. "Small Rooms for small Incomes" is a very helpful article by Heide, an expert interior decorator, who gives hints on how to furnish a room on almost nothing a year and whose services are offered free to readers of the "Indian Home" in any problems connected with interior decorations and furnishing. The annual subscription has been reduced to Rs. 4/- per year as from December, 1938. This magazine is edited by Miss Hilla C. Vakeel and published by Mr. Mohan V. Raj from 30 Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

A Cruise On The Mediterranean

Elizabeth Monroe's "The Mediterranean" Contributes To Understanding Of The Situation

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

"There are few books, except in Italian, on Mediterranean policy" says Elizabeth Monroe, "and when I began to write one, I realised why the subject is limitless and unmanageable because for years the Mediterranean has always been a means, and—except to Italy—never an end. . . . In politics to significance has been that of a passage, or a megaphone, or a knuckle-duster. It has been the route to somewhere, or the string which when pulled reveals that its other end is in India. Vladivostok, the Middle Danube or Mosul. You cannot write on it without also writing on Imperial policy, Muslim policy, European policy. You cannot write on it without considering the policy of five or six great Powers and as many satellites all of whom when a storm threatens, react differently."

WHERE EXPERTS DIFFER

The truth of this statement is brought out in a remarkable manner when we are called upon to reconcile opposing views and contradictions that are presented by different writers whose motives may not be questioned and who concentrate on the problems of the Mediterranean policy with the use of the same factual material. The difficulties of the task imposed on us are increased instead of being lessened as the Mediterranean situation is brought into the focus of world-attention and the facts of that situation are reiterated with various degrees of insistence, by a large number of observers including 'military writers' and 'experts' of one kind or another whose knowledge of the subject is quite intimidating and whom it would be almost blasphemous to contradict even when they draw conclusions that may strike us as coloured by the predominant monomania that passes for expertness and which may account, to some extent for the resulting lack of humanity in what may be described as dignostic findings. There is also the special point of view to reckon with, which sticks out of the most impartial narrative of facts, not to mention propaganda which varies from the scale of subtle unconscious influence and bias to that of the crudeness and audacity inseparable from the fascist technique.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

At the same time it must be admitted that the mass of contemporary writing on the international situation in all its aspects has contributed a great deal to our knowledge and facilitated understanding of a subject that makes itself as interesting today as it is difficult with its almost hopeless complexity and its challenge. The foreign correspondent especially has placed us under a debt of gratitude with his readiness to cope with the increased demand for first-hand information of international happenings and not all the efforts of the dictatorship countries have succeeded in interfering with the publication of facts that are gathered by a group of men and women of many nationalities who, well-trained and equipped for the work assigned to them, perform their reporting duties with an admirable truthfulness, conscientiousness and courage. The increased public demand for accurate and impartial information is being met today in a more satisfactory manner and the proportionately higher standard of writing in the sphere of foreign affairs is the direct outcome of this development. The world menace of fascism moreover gives a special significance to events that, although distance might ordinarily place them beyond the normal range of individual or national interest involves the destiny of every foreign country and people today.

AN OBJECTIVE STUDY

Nor would it be difficult to deal with the task of reconciling the opposing views and contradictions of different writers emerging out of their treatment of the same problems if adequate consideration were given to the fact that, apart from the identity of the particular writer with a special viewpoint or partisanship in political ideas the field of observation is not unrestricted and wide enough to admit of a long-range view. "The Mediterranean In Politics" (by Elizabeth Monroe, Oxford University Press, 10 s. net) presents this contrast in treatment inasmuch as this recent and extremely interesting study in the Mediterranean problem describes the situation as it affects all the countries that have various interests in the Mediterranean and other seas in the vicinity. 'Politics' as part of the title of the book is capable of inclusion of economics as well as military aspects of the problem, as it touches each of the Mediterranean powers and countries and embodies an extensive and modern conception of a term that is arbitrarily defined.

POLITICS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

An official of the Royal Institute of International Affairs of London, Elizabeth Monroe visited the countries she describes in the course of an 18 months' tour financed by the Rockefeller Institute. Thus the book she has written gains in the quality of personal observation and impression without, however, suffering, as so many other books do, from the disadvantages of such a personal contact because it is primarily concerned with an impartial and accurate account of the Mediterranean scene. It is an exceptionally well-balanced account, direct, simple, exact, absorbing as it does the labours of a well-trained worker who has tried to make it as complete as possible and who has succeeded in clarifying the situation in all its relevant aspects with admirable economy and skilful presentation. The author of the *Mediterranean In Politics* gives a chapter each to the British, French and Italian interests, political, economic and military, respectively, following up these with two smaller ones on Turkey and Spain and she concludes the narrative with a brief and clear analysis of the situation in which alone, as she explains, she permits herself a deviation from the line of what is mostly a strictly factual account.

A BOOK OF FACTS.

Her personal view, especially her defence of Chamberlain's policies may not appeal to, or find acceptance from, us or indeed be justified by her own findings of the Mediterranean situation. But the greatest virtue of the book is that it is not written to promote any political or military theory or philosophy, but that it could be read with the greatest advantage by those who would like to check the prevalent theories by the facts of the Mediterranean situation that are set forth here with the real historian's impassivity and love of truth. The book certainly helps a correct understanding of the policy adopted by each of the Mediterranean powers and countries, the motives underlying such policy, the hopes, desires and fears that are cherished and the possibilities of their realisation. The discussion of business interests of the Mediterranean powers, the statistical tables of raw materials and other Mediterranean

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ARCHAEOLOGY IN BARODA STATE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, BARODA STATE 1935-36. BY HIRANANDA SASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., D.LITT., DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY, BARODA STATE, PUBLISHED 1938. PRICE RS. 2-7-0.

India is an extensive country and quite a large number of sites of archaeological interest are within the jurisdiction of Indian States. It is, therefore, impossible for the archaeologists to open out all the hidden treasures that lie scattered throughout the length and breadth of India until and unless all the States co-operate and carry on the excavation and exploration within their own respective territories It is a welcome sign that most of the leading States have felt the need of this co-operation and have organised Archaeological Departments for systematic work within their own limits. Baroda is one of those States and has luckily secured the services of a retired officer of the Archaeological Department The Director has, besides, under him a qualified man for training who will in due course succeed him on his retirement. The report under review shows the activities of the department in almost all branches of the archaeology, such as conservation, exploration and historical research. Famous sites at Modhera, Dabhoi and Patan have been selected for conservation work, while equally promising ancient sites such as Amreli, Mul-Dwarka and Kamrej were selected for excavation work. A rich harvest of antiquities found at various sites is described in the appendices and it furnishes a sure testimony of the shrewd and clever anticipation of the officers concerned. For a proper display of these acquisitions the Department has wisely thought of separating the Archaeological collection that at present lies jumbled up in the present museum building. A new wing is being added to the main building for housing the archaeological exhibits on scientific lines.

The Baroda State has strengthened the hands of the department by enforcing, within its limits, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 About 25 Monuments have now been declared protected under this Act in various districts.

The report is supplemented by descriptive lists of antiquities found at various sites that are being excavated and illustrated by a few plates of interesting antiquities, such as the 'Surya Image' at the Kheralu and terracottas excavated at Amreli.

An exhaustive general index at the end adds to the usefulness of the report, as it facilitates ready reference for scholars and antiquarians.

G. V. A.

STRANGE TALKS WITH THE "DEAD"

SPIRIT OF DEPARTED PERSON RELATES HIS QUEER EXPERIENCES AT TIME OF DEATH: THEOSOPHIST'S SPONTANEOUS "MANIFESTATION": EXCITING SEANCES IN SOUTHERN INDIA

(By V. D. RISHI, B. A., LL. B.)

THE truth of Spirit-return and its implications could be spread in South India in our recent visit to those parts of the country. Diwan Bahadur C. V Venkatraman Iyengar, Rao Bahadur T. Anantachari, District Judge at Coimbtore, and Mr. K. G. Subramanyam M.A., B.L., Advocate, along with several other gentlemen were urging us to come to Coimbatore and other places in South India with a view to propagate this knowledge. Some of them were very sceptical about the genuineness of this phenomena, although they had read several books on the subject. But the public meetings and seances in private circles with interested persons convinced them about the reality of spirit-communication and the great significance of this knowledge.

We arrived in Coimbatore at the end of August. During our stay there extending over three weeks, three public meetings were held under the auspices of the Local Theosophical Society and the Literary Association. They were very largely attended and the people seemed greatly interested in the subject. To most of them the possibility of spirit communication was quite an unknown thing and it was a news to them that even the photographs of departed persons could be obtained. The exhibition of spirit photographs by lantern slides brought home to them the possibility of this phenomenon which made them curious and they wanted to know more about the subject, as well as to have personal experiences about it.

Madras Spiritualist Society: seated (from left to right) are Dr. H. Venkat Rao, Mr. V. Damani, Mr. M. Venkataramaiya, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantulu and Mr. H. S. N. Aiyar.

Remarkable Series Of Seances

The seances in private circles enabled several inquirers to have personal messages from their beloved dead and they were convinced about the desirability of making organised efforts for the study and spread of this knowledge. In a meeting convened for the purpose it was decided to start a Spiritualist Society and Mr. K. G. Subramanyam, M.A., B.L., Advocate, was chosen as the secretary of the Association.

In a statement made by him to the press, Mr. K. G. Subramayan, relating his experiences in the series of seances which were held during our stay there, says: "The results obtained at the seances were remarkable for their truth and accuracy and instructive by the very nature of the information. The members had the satisfaction of intimate conversation with their beloved relatives who in their turn expressed happiness at being able again to be in the family circle and to be freely conversing with them though—as a very bright young boy (a spirit) put it with a grim humour, they on that side are dumb and we on this side are blind—an expression so full of meaning to us Informations of various kinds were elicited—some relating to the verification of the spirit's identity, some in the nature of advice in domestic and business matters, some by way of consolation, while questions were also put to satisfy the curiosity and doubts of the questioner. Generally the answers were remarkably correct and in not a single instance was the identity of the spirit at all left in doubt. Some of us wished to obtain information of which we were ourselves in the dark, so that if answers given were afterwards discovered to be correct, we may safely conclude that our subconscious mind had nothing to do in shaping answers received through the Ouija Board and by the automatic writing. I am glad to be able to say that the results obtained left no room for such a doubt even to a most searching inquirer."

Dying Man's Experiences

In some of the seances the communicating entities were asked about their experiences at the time of transition. Surely this is a matter of very great importance to humanity and it is hoped that the following replies will throw much light upon the mystery.

1. "I was quite well before I left my body. When I was thinking about my work, I felt my duty was becoming rather heavier. After a few minutes I became unconscious. Then I saw two men who were waiting for me.

3. "Till the last moment I never felt that I will leave this world. So naturally I was thinking of something else. Then I felt sleepy. After some time—I do not know how much I found myself in the next world First I looked at my body. I was simply puzzled and was about to cry; but suddenly two persons appeared before me. Still I was puzzled. Then they came near and patted me and told me not to be puzzled and be sorry. They explained me everything. Then I could not remain silent, according to my nature. I asked them what will happen further They said (Spirit directs that the following answer should be taken down in inverted commas) 'Yes, we shall take you to your place; please shut your eyes'. Then after a long time I was in my 6th plane.

3 - "All my attention was towards my dear mother about what she could do after I was removed from her. So. I never cared for my feelings I cannot, therefore give you the exact idea of what I felt after my soul left my body. I was floating over it like a fish, and then to mother, who was unable to control her body. So, you can imagine in what state I would have been these few minutes.

4. "I was thinking of my children and wife. After telling you (the questioner) to take care of them, I began to think of God. When I thought of God, I felt. He responded to my call—and I was floating in the air without making any efforts and I was passing through many jungles, many rough hills and deep waters. After this I reached a beautiful garden, where I was kept for a while. Then I met two persons who took me to my place.

5. "Really speaking I was feeling anxious to leave my family, because I could not do for you as I proposed. Nobody had come to receive me from the world—of course, I mean my relatives from next world."

Some Notable Answers

Very striking and unexpected replies were received in some seances, which clearly show how the departed persons express their thoughts and all the individual characteristics are carried over. Mr. Subhramanyam used to take down notes of most of the seances. which enabled him to collect very valuable information. In his summary of the experiences he writes:—

"A certain young man of 25 died of illness which lasted only for a few days. His father who was absent at the time was thinking that the death might be due to negligence on the part of those that attended. When the spirit was invoked quite unexpectedly, an account in detail was given as to the causes of his death—which was a source of great consolation to the bereaved father. A certain old gentleman invoked some relatives of his, but did not want to see his son who had died a premature death. At the seance the son appeared and told his father how he died and under what circumstances.

Another instance where the answer was very remarkable was when a certain gentleman requested the departed spirit to say if the spirit had any message to another relative. We had a true account of the last words the deceased spoke to that relative—these words were unknown to the sitters. Some characteristic manner of spelling or of expression were noticed as remarkably that of the deceased. The sitter was expecting to write 'Chari' as the concluding portion of the name of the deceased, but he got it as 'Chary'. On verification it was found that the deceased invariably spelt it as Chary. Similarly, a certain young spirit, who during his life time was noted for some crisp and intelligent expressions, was giving such expressions so characteristic of him to the amusement of all of us. When we pointed to Mrs. Rishi and asked the spirit who she was ,the unexpected reply was 'Sister's Sister.' The first sister referred to is Subhadrabai (the deceased wife of Mr. Rishi) who was keeping him company on the other side. Asked about his love to his mother, he replied that it was the same and that love is always stronger than death."

Another spirit repeated to his daughter the same advice that he had given when he was living and the daughter was so much overcome with feeling that she was moved to tears and had to be helped out of the room

Enthusiasm In Madras

In accordance with our tour programme we proceeded to Madras after taking leave of our friends in Coimbatore. These latter were very reluctant to leave us and desired a still longer stay. Their keen interest in the subject naturally made them wish like that and we had to promise an early return to Coimbatore. Rao Bahadur M. Narsimham Pantuju was long waiting to meet us in Madras and was our host during our stay in the city Recently he had a sad bereavement which made him take greater interest in this subject. Two public meetings were arranged through his enthusiastic efforts in the Ranade Library and Pachiappa's College. Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyer presided at the first meeting, when the principles of Spiritualism were explained to the audience. At the second meeting, which was very largely attended, the Hon. Mr. Justice Krishnaswamy occupied the chair and said the following in his closing remarks:

"The reason for the comparatively little interest in Spiritual-

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WOMEN AS NATION BUILDERS

A Plea For The Synthesis Of Eastern And Western Ideals

(By JANKI DASS)

TO-DAY women abroad not only go about "unveiled" and manifest a character of marked independence and self-reliance. but also exercise a sway over their hearths and homes, husbands and children that can neither be disputed nor denied.

All over the world, we find leading feminist associations with an overwhelming membership, ready to assert their rights, in the home, society or state. Such awakening among womenfolk is due not only to the sympathy and support of men in authority but also to the zealous efforts and inspiring examples of a number of ladies themselves. It is true, however, that not long ago even in the West, women had practically no rights at all. They could not own property; they could not vote; they could not get a divorce except under the extreme of circumstances; in short they could not cultivate their minds because men did not believe they had any to cultivate. Even those rare women who managed to escape the restrictions of their environment, had to resort to subterfuge in most cases to do so. Mary Ann Evans, for instance, had to adopt the male name of George Eliot, as she openly declared, in order to win her original recognition, as a writer. There were girls' schools, of course, which strove to teach young ladies how to play the piano badly and how to talk one of the classic languages worse, but beyond that they did not believe that striving would be of any avail. Those were days when the average man of the West believed in the Old Russian Proverb: — "A women's hair is long but her brain is short."

A NEW CIVILISATION.

But now any restriction—may be extremely mild—imposed upon women by the stronger sex ,is considered as too much for the "Old Adam." The Western education has fitted "the white woman" to take her place in the World as an individual, has in the majority of cases helped to turn her into a member of society, useful to home and country alike Though at the present stage of history, civilisation is still largely masculine, and woman has not taken her rightful place in the scheme of things, yet she has become as necessary to civilization as man, and she fights to-day not only man's monopoly of seeking a living but his monopoly of civilization as well. Home-making was formerly the sole interest for women and that too lacked technique and skill. There is no reason why they should not go further in ordering the life of the state. In the past, women were mainly idealistic; they have now become more realistic in their thinking.

The West has seen the suffragist movement heading towards a phanton of perfection; the West has seen women playing the man in every phase and walk of life. Women in the West have begun to join the bench and the, bar, sit in parliaments; they play; they police and spy and have the right of divorce and also the right to join Military and Air Services.

FACE THE WESTERN TIDE.

The West has seen all this and more. This tide of Western civilization is approaching the East—nay it has already appeared on the horizon of our homes —It must come one day. There is no power on Earth which can deny or stop the process of Time. Time, in its great march, spares none. Should we sit idle and allow ourselves to be swept off our feet or should we set sail with the wind, unfurl the masts and have a grasp on the rudder? It is at this critical time that we live to-day. The future of India definitely depends upon the manner as to how the present generation faces this tide.

The civilization of a state or the culture of its people can rightly be judged by the condition of its homes. "The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world," is a maxim that embodies the hoarded experience of many a wise generation. "Homes are the cradles, where nations are nurtured." "In whose keeping is the upbringing of a nation? Who rules, who educates, who moulds the first and abiding character of the children of the soil? It is the mother that gives her breast to the child; it is the mother that bathes and feeds the growing baby; it is the mother that teaches the alphabet and the three R's to a nation in the making. The mother is the life-giver; the mother is the playmate; the mother is the educator of a rising generation." Educating a boy, you get an educated individual; but educating a girl you get an educated family. Again most of the great men have admitted that the mother's high ideals, right understanding and affection have been the motive-forces that were their making.

CONDITION OF WOMEN.

Women form the majority of illiterates in our country. That is the root cause of their being dominated by convention and prejudice—the main obstacles that stand in the way of the advancement of a nation. The mass progress is possible only if the ignorance of the females of any country is removed.

In spite of the fact that home is the pivot around which the activities of the Indian mother (who spends most of her life "within the four walls") are concentrated. she still forgets that the most lovely and immortal picture she can present the world is that of a true. dutiful and intelligent mother, devoting herself to the proper training of her children, laying everything aside. There is no sense in marrying if she looks upon it as an incumbrance. Such mothers stand to blame for the heart-rending cry: —'I never wished to be born. you brought me into this unkind world, you owe me a duty but what have you done for me? I do not owe you anything least of all loyalty, for you are not even a kind animal."

Tradition, religion, codes of morality social status and even the legal system—that prevail in India—all lead to the undisputed right of man to the enjoyment and disposal of worldly goods, thus precluding women from making themselves economically self-sufficient. That explains the permanent insecurity, lack of self-confidence and complete dependence of women upon men They are still the chattels of men and nothing more.

ONLY AIM.

"Indian women suffers taxation without representation." They are kept in step morally by fear—fear or violence on the part of the husband or father, fear of poverty, fear of social ostracism and even fear of the world hereafter. Not only are they socially and economically dependent upon men but even the degradation and surrender of their sexual, moral and physical life are complete. Wife-beating is still a favourite and legitimate sport for husbands.

They are "never burdened with the sorrows of their husbands, never dragged along with them in their business or business pursuits, never permitted to be fouled by the nauseating smell of a wicked world outside." They are left in their homes to play with their children, to quarrel with their neighbours, to cook food and to arrange the bed. The husbands cage their women in the house, feed them, dress them and pet them as they do their domestic animals dogs and cats—or parrots. And it is not seldom that when they find another bird, they abandon the first one. The only aim in life for women is marriage and anything tending towards the intellectual advancement or cultural improvement is considered an unpardonable extravagance and sin.

This is the condition of the majority of women in India.

With such centuries of mental repression and partial imprisonment sapping the vitality and wasting the natural gifts of the women in India, it is not surprising that there should be so few Indian women taking part in activities outside the home.

REMEDIES.

Contact with the West should at least show us that the supremacy in every field is achieved only if the women attain a comradeship with the men. Nearly all the nations of the world have realised this, but India has a long way to go in understanding it. Our mothers and sisters are still in a "man-ridden world."

Only a decade back, the state of affairs among the women of our neighbours like China, Turkey and Iran was in no way better than ours, yet the need of the time has persuaded them to discard their limited ideas and orthodox habits. And we see that the women of these portions of the Earth "seek salvation" by sharing with their men, the brunt of the social or political upheaval that is going on there.

Now let us see how the Indian women can shed their inhibitions and occupy a place of honour in the national life.

The Indian women keep themselves or are kept rigidly aloof. Is it because they are intellectually inferior? To agree with this proposition, is to contradict recent history. Indian womanhood has produced such intellectuals as Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattapadhyaya, Kamala Nehru and Guidaloo. They have shown what fine qualities are inherent in them and "their courage, efficiency, idealism and enthusiasm have dispelled the popular mis-conception that women are incapable of undertaking public duties of any great responsibility." Not until every woman realises her worth and gets rid of the inferiority complex, will she claim herself as one of the members of the home, society or state.

HER MISSION.

The problem of women must be solved by women, as "women's mission in life is neither equal, superior nor inferior to that of man, but it is different." It is up to the literate women (who are only a handful of them) to keep in touch with their less fortunate sisters and create public conscience in the matter of their privations But most of the educated women in India still suffer from a certain amount of self-consciousness and indifference. "But it is the diffidence of inexperience and need not be a serious obstacle in the way of our taking a full and active part in the shaping of India's future." Sir S. Radhakrishnan in his address at the All-India Women's Conference in Calcutta in 1933, has rightly brought home to the

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THE RAY of YOUTH
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A Page For Women

Indoor Exercises For Health And Beauty

INDOOR exercises are necessary to keep our figures trim, or to distribute most becomingly the extra pounds we acquired during playday months.

It is an excellent idea to start a cart of figure measurements and weights, leaving room for nine months record. Chart yourself accurately and then determine what corrective work must be done to make you a fascinating lady!

You know, this acquiring beauty or glamor or appeal depends greatly upon your will. One terribly attractive woman I know swears she can "think" herself to slimness, or "think" herself to a heavier weight if extra pounds is what she needs! And I believe she actually can.

If you are determined to lose weight you can easily reconcile yourself to a routine of exercise and a reducing diet. You just never think of straying from the course you have laid for yourself! And in no time at all you have accomplished the measurements you desire. The same thinking habit holds true for under weights who desire more glamorous proportions!

Specific Movements Advised

Unless you have entered or completed the menopause, or have had a serious operation, there is no reason in the wide world why you cannot find specific exercises to build you up or reduce you in the definite spots calling for correction!

You shouldn't, however, desire to get down to 120 pounds if you have been 170 pounds! Nor should you wish to slip into a size 34 dress if you have for years been taking a 48 Such drastic changes in figure are not to be recommended and neurotic underweights should not expect ever to be buxom. But all women can sensibly control measurements and weights if they have a mind to, and keep within reasonable proportions for their type, age, and build.

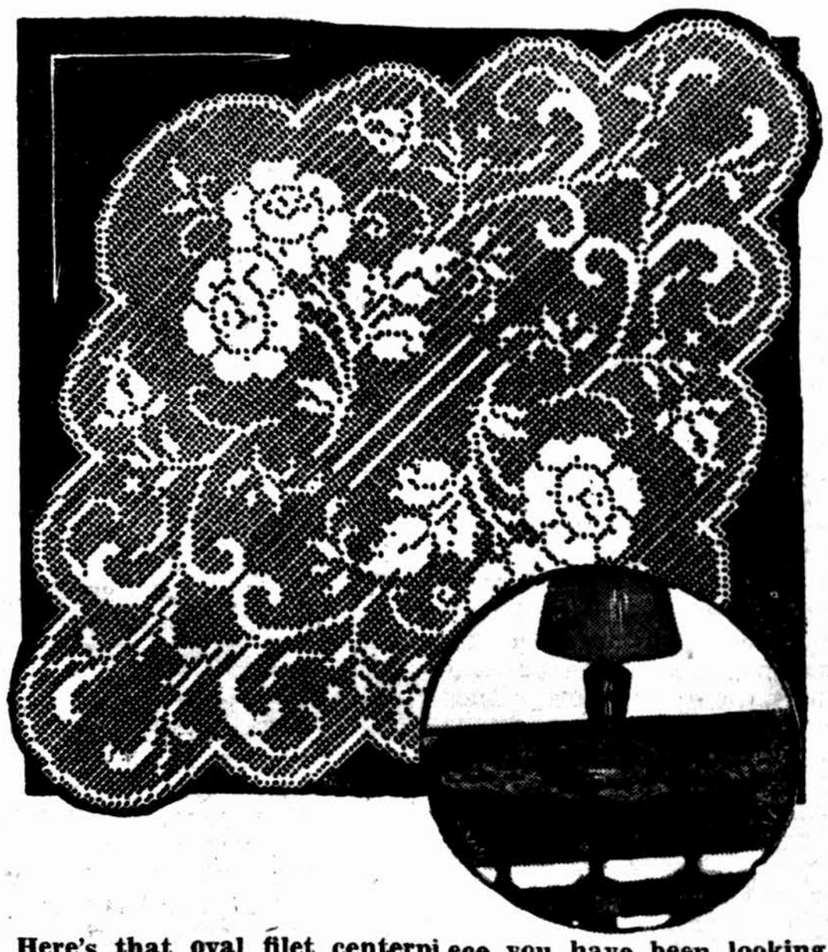
Swimming is, as you know, the best all round exercise. I wish more women would take swimming seriously, regularly. Then there are general muscle toning exercises which keep circulation up to par and skin youthful looking.

The most popular of the corrective movements are, naturally, those which slim your waistline and reduce your hips.

(COPYRIGHT).

This indoor exercise which will help you to keep your limbs and back supple is not as simple as it looks! Sit on the floor, lift one leg without bending the knee and grasp the ankle. Then roll backwards holding on to the ankle and try to come up again.

OVAL FILET CENTERPIECE



Here's that oval filet centerpiece you have been looking for. It goes with the two-in-one, coffee table perfectly. One about 26 x 38 inches can be made in very little time. A coloured cotton to blend in with the rest of the room would be charming to use.

Proper Diet Necessary To Beauty

Young beauty, it is true, can stand a lot more wear and tear than older beauty. Nature does allow a quick rejuvenation of tired tissue, and muscles of the youthful body naturally have greater duration of strength. That is why many younger girls feel that they can eat and drink what they desire and sleep when they want to, without losing any of their fresh beauty.

They rely on strong facial muscles, unstrained tissue and other youthful assets, to see them through. But woe to those who do not realize that nature demands consideration or she just falls down on her job! Those girls find themselves tired looking at 20, and completely faded by 30 when any American girl should be her most beautiful!

What you feed your body with is of primary importance. From milk—which is almost the perfect food—your body can draw nourishment and provide strength. It is one of the most important items of any girl's diet unless she is allergic to it. It keeps the bloom in her cheeks, wards off tooth decay and other diseases, keeps her bones strong and her eyes clear.

How much wiser for young girls to sip milk at parties than to dull their senses, and poison their blood with strong drinks.

(COPYRIGHT).

The trouble with old-age insurance is that youngsters get prematurely gray headed worrying over meeting the payments.

Now I know why
smart women use this cream
My complexion flatters me as never before

How surprised and delighted you will be when you see how the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream improves your complexion. Just spread a thin film of this cream over your face. See how velvety it makes your skin. See what a perfect powder base it is... and what a smooth finish it lends to your make-up, preserving it for hours. But it does a lot more than that. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. And here is a little secret for you. Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes and other little imperfections that sometimes mar a beautiful skin. Keep your complexion looking its loveliest by the daily use of Perfect Vanishing Cream.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

New Use For Astrology

Horoscope Helps In Detection Of Crime

LONDON, (By Mail.)

BY casting horoscopes an author was able to point out an unsuspected but guilty man to the police and prevent a huge swindle.

While he was living in Naples, Mr. Louis de Wohl, the author, called on a friend of his who was a police inspector.

The inspector told Mr. Wohl that two valuable paintings had been stolen from the house of one of the most important men in the city.

Not a clue had been left. The inspector suspected that the robbery was an "inside job" and that one of the wealthy man's servants was responsible.

Mr. Wohl asked the inspector's permission to work on the case in his own way.

Two days later Mr. Wohl returned and told the inspector that he knew who had done the robbery.

He had cast the horoscopes of all the rich man's household, including the rich man himself.

The inspector was going to arrest one of the servants, but Mr. Wohl stopped the miscarriage of justice.

He suggested that the inspector tackled the case from the viewpoint that the owner of the picture had faked the robbery.

WARNING TO SURGEON.

"By his horoscope," said Mr. Whol, "he is a dishonest. false, cunning fellow."

In a few days the inspector was able to prove that Mr. Wohl was right. The rich man had lost a lot of money on the Stock Exchange and had thought out the scheme of stealing his own pictures to get the insurance money.

Mr. Wohl tells the story in his book, "Secret Service Of The Sky," published last week (Cresset Press: 8s. 6d).

He also tells another tragic story of how, if only an eminent German surgeon had listened to his warning before he operated, a man's life would have been saved.

Mr. Wohl was lunching with the surgeon in a big Berlin hotel, and they were talking about the surgeon's patients.

The surgeon mentioned the name of a big banker, and said that he was going to operate on him for stomach trouble that afternoon.

LAUGHED AT HIM.

It happened that only a little before Mr. Wohl had cast the patient's horoscope. He remembered all the danger spots.

As the surgeon told him of the operation the blood drained from his face.

He told the surgeon that it would probably be fatal if the operation was allowed to go on. But the surgeon only laughed and said that it was easy and was certain to be successful.

Mr. Wohl persisted, but it was no good. The surgeon did not believe in astrology and refused to take his advice.

The operation was performed and everything seemed to be in order.

But twenty-four hours later the patient died. His heart had given out.

Life may begin at forty, because by then the average man's reason tells him he won't get far with a song and a dance.

SHAVING BUSINESS

(Barbers in Calcutta have raised a protest against the use of Safety Razors, which, they say, are detrimental to their trade).

Safety razors are a sore
To the Calcutta tonsors.
In the days of old
When the Knights were bold,
'Twas the barber chappie
Who made you happy,
By trying his art
On your pate and chin,
Making you smart
And fit for the lady to win.

But, to-day
I'm 'shamed to say,
The Knights and the no-knights
In their perfect rights
Deem it prudent,
Without being impudent
(To the Masters—the Barbers),
To buy safety razors
And turn chin-grazers.

The two anna piece
Will now go amiss.
No more of this money
For the barber—Sonny!
I now shave for myself
An' let the barber learn
In his turn
A new trade for himself.

E.D.P.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE PALMIST

"I CAN'T understand", said Mary Ellen, "why you're so excited about this fortune teller persons we're to meet to-night. It seems so silly and absurd."

"He isn't a fortune teller," Lucy Murdock insisted, almost sharply. "He's a palmist. And there's a great deal of difference"!

Mary Ellen shrugged. "They're both the same," she replied. "To me, anyhow. It's all so silly. Imagine anyone being able to predict your future. Bish!"

"Well, anyway," Lucy said lightly. "He sounds interesting, and it'll be loads of fun meeting him."

Mary Ellen got the surprise of her young life when she and Lucy arrived at Sally Hathaway's party that night. The "Palmist" was already among those present. Very much so. In fact, it looked to Mary Ellen and Lucy as if there were no one else of importance in the room.

"Isn't he exciting looking?" Sally asked, taking each of the girls by an arm and leading them into the living-room where a tall, blonde person with laughing blue eyes was the centre of an interested group.

"But—but," Mary Ellen faltered, "I thought fort—palmists were queer old men with whiskers. This one—he—your guest, seems quite young and—human," she finished lamely.

Sally laughed and nudged Lucy. "Bob isn't really a palmist," she said. "He's a lawyer by profession. Palmistry is merely a hobby which interests him immensely."

They had paused, unnoticed by the tall youth, on the group's edge.

"As a matter of fact", Bob Traynor was saying, "palmistry is actually a scientific study of the construction of the human hand. There's no guess work about it. Time and time again I've been able to predict accurately facts concerning people's futures."

He paused, and impulsively Mary Ellen stepped forward. "I wonder", she said with the faintest of twinkles in her brown eyes, "if you can tell me my name. Most fortune tellers are able to do at least that."

Bob Traynor looked into Mary Ellen's eyes and smiled. "I'm not a fortune teller", he laughed, "but I believe your name is Mary Ellen Brown. You're not married, and won't be for almost a year. When you do marry it will be to a light-haired youth, to whom you've never been properly introduced.'"

Mary Ellen flushed to the roots of her hair. For a second she was seized by a panicky desire to flee from the circle of laughing faces. Her lips smiled, but inwardly she seethed.

"And you can tell me all this without even looking at my palm" she said sweetly. "Well, I can do as much for you. Your name is Bob Traynor. You're a lawyer. You're not married. And you won't be, not, at least, within a year."

It was Bob's turn to flush. Mary Ellen had turned the tables nicely.

Sally Hathaway foresaw trouble and interceded. The group broke up, much to the relief of the two young people who had not as yet been "properly introduced."

Later Bob managed to get Mary Ellen into a secluded corner. "I'm sorry," he began without preliminaries, "I didn't intend to be rude. But when I looked into your eyes, well—"he faltered.

"Well?" Mary Ellen asked sweetly.

Bob went on breathlessly! "I didn't need to look at your palm to predict your future. I knew then that a light-haired man was coming into your life and—and—"

Again he faltered, and Mary Ellen began to feel her heart beat wildly. Yet she managed to retain an outward calm.

"And?" she asked, her voice scarcely audible.

Bob Traynor swept a spot of moisture from his forehead. He seemed to be groping for the right words.

"Mary Ellen," he blurted. "May I hope—will there—that is, I wish —"

Mary Ellen suddenly laughed. Every trace of anger and humiliation that he had caused her was swept aside. In its stead was a new emotion, a queer feeling of ecstasy that she had never before known.

"Heretofore," she said, looking deep into his eyes, "I thought fortune telling and palmistry was all rot. But perhaps—I may have been wrong."

Her meaning to Bob Traynor was quite clear. And had Sally Hathaway at that moment not put in an appearance, he might have said things to Mary Ellen about her future that no palmist had ever dreamed.

(Copyright).

(THE END)

Unique Literary Finds

THE AUTHOR COMES ACROSS VALUABLE PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN A CURIOSITY SHOP AT GUJARAT

(By Mohd. Mumtaz Faruqi)

I have got a natural love for appreciating artistic productions. A few days ago this propensity led me to the shop of a curiosity dealer of Muslim Bazar, Gujarat. In the Punjab, where people have hardly shown any enthusiasm for the protection of old Indian artistic productions, which can be of immense utility from the literary view-point, Mr. Mohamad Zahur Nasir stands as a lighthouse. It would be a gross injustice if we do not express our deep sense of gratitude for his great toil and exertion.

Rare Coins

Before giving a description of books, I cannot help making a few passing remarks about the coins, robes and dresses of antiquity, medieval utensils and Moghul documents, in the possession of Mr. Nasir.

The coins belong to the Greek epochs and on them the portraits of Greek kings have been shown. They can be of immense help in ascertaining the dates and epochs of those parts of history which survey the relation of the Greeks with ancient nations of Central Asia and India. There are Moghul robes and dresses and the embroidery work of some of these is of a remarkable significance. Moreover, there are Moghul documents which can be of immense value in studying the problems of land and property in medieval India.

"Biyas-Ul-Shura"

There are many books which can prove the base of literary research from many points of view. But two of these books have greatly attracted my notice. The name of the first book is "Biyas-Ul-Shura". It has been written by the pen of Mir Hassain known as Kalingi. The book was written in 983 A.H. It is replete with portraits which convey deep significance and represent the sublimity of Persian portraiture and scription. The Eastern ideas of poetry and life have been portrayed in the best possible manner. The margin is lined in brilliant and dazzling golden ink.

"Diwan-i-Hafiz"

The second book is an old copy of "Diwan-i-Hafiz'. Its scribe is Mohammad Bin Mullah Mir known as Mir Ummad. It was written in 993 A.H. It too is written in golden letters. On the margin hunting places have been portrayed in which men, animals and birds are shown in their different attitudes. Though my main concern was with the two books which have been described but it will not be unadvisable if I give a brief description of certain other books.

Other Books

There is one other book of immense significance from the viewpoint of the art and eastern portraiture. It has been written by Bahmani, the famous scribe and artist. The book is replete in golden work and embellishments. Two Persian portraits have been given which present different aspects of Persian artistic ideals.

Another collection of Eastern poetry greatly attracted my notice. It is out of print and contains a set of eulogies and satiric poems. So far as satire is concerned it is a masterpiece of Iranian poetry. A preface has been written by Fazli Shad. It is the loss of literature that the initial and terminal phases of the book have been lost. The book dates back 979 A.H. Its long preface over the eastern satiric poetry is of immense value.

In the end we must make a brief mention of another book named Kitab Izhar-Ul-Adviya or Materia Medica. It is a bulky volume, and has been written by a Kashmiri scribe. It contains two hundred and forty-one pictures of birds, flowers, trees and animals, which are used in the preparation of medicines. The names of the things have been quoted simultaneously in many languages and golden ink has been used to enhance the beauty of the book.

I hope literary circles will give their immediate attention to these books.

HOLLYWOOD'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN DANCER

Ram Gopal's Rendering Of Kathakali And Other Classical Themes Evokes Keen Appreciation

(From A Correspondent.)

Johanna Lawrence writes in the "Los Angeles Evening News" as follows on the dance art of Ram Gopal whose American premiere was sponsored by Max Reinhardt Cecil B. De Mille, Janet Gaynor, George Cukor and other celebrated Hollywood folk.—

"The fine response with which last night's audience at the Wilshire Ebell Theatre greeted Ram Gopal proved that familiarity with dancer's technique and nuance of expression breeds appreciation. For this second recital of the young Hindu temple dancer was—with few exceptions—a repetition of the one he gave a few weeks ago at the same theatre. That this recital evoked even more enthusiasm than the previous one bears out the statement that there is quality about Ram Gopal's dancing which whets the artistic appetite with each viewing and creates in the Occidental spectator a desire to know more of the tradition and lore that motivates each dance.

Last night's performance was greatly enhanced by Rudolph Ament's enlightening little talks given before each group of dances. He told just enough of the historical background and meaning of the gestures employed to give the audience an intellectual approach to the dances.

Of the repeated numbers presented, the Cobra, or Devil Dance from Malabar awakened the spectators to their most enthusiastic pitch. The stylized story of a dancer possessed of the infuriated spirit of the Cobra has a hypnotic quality that readily explained its appeal for Western as well as eastern audience. It like other Kathakali dances on the programme has an earthly quality about it that needs no foot note to awaken a kinetic response in any onlooker.

The third part of the programme was given to a group of three religious members. These were the most impelling of the entire group because with the simple expedience of evoking a mood the dancer carried his audience with him into a state of understanding that transcends lingual and emotional expression. The recital closed with "Boddhisatva". In this mood, for one can scarcely call it a dance in the accepted terminology, Ram Gopal appeared as an immobile young god. Throughout the number he scarcely moved aside from occasional gesticulations with his hands. The accompaniment was the simplest rhythmic tingling of tiny cymbals. Yet he succeeded in evoking a state of mind-the ultimate and supreme mood of the dance-peace. Because the mood of peace is the highest of all the Hindu dance expressions the programme closed (by request) without applause, leaving the audience in the unnatural and hushed attitude of sightseers in a temple.

The dramatic closing, the interesting recordings of Hindu music that served as accompaniments, the anthenticity of the dances and the capability of Ram Gopal surely—in one brief evening—added much to local audience's appreciation of the dancing of India."

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS

In an atmosphere of perfect harmony and intense interest the first meeting of the National Council of the Hindustan Scout Association was held in the spacious hall of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Dhantoli, Nagpur. Representatives were present from all Provinces, and the meeting was rendered unique by the presence of provincial women scout organisers from C. P., U. P. and Berar. Among members present were the advocate-General of C.P., the Inspector of Muslim Schools of U.P. and Sardar Amarsingh Saigal, M.L.A. from C.P. The hall was tastefully but simply decorated. The meeting began with the singing of national songs and the business was disposed off briefly in a most business like manner. There were discussions on vital issues and final touches were given to the National constitution. On the first day the meeting began early in the morning at 8 o'clock and worked continually till five in the evening with a brief lunch. In the evening there was a grand Boy Scout and Girl Scout display which was attended by the Nagpur public.

At the outside, Pandit Bajpai, the Provisional National Secretary, read with pride a glowing report of the nation-wide triumph of the Hindusthan Scout Association. He gave his impressions of his recent visits to Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Rajputana. The total membership of the Hindusthan Scout Association was reported to have reached nearly 2,12,000 boys and about 10,000 girls. Members from Province after Province got up and reported the almost complete demise of the B. P. Association It was not so much the insult that Lord Baden-Powell hurled at Indians, as the anti-national deeds of the B. P. Head-quarters that had brought down the whole B. P. organisation crashing like a pack of cards.

The Council negatived the desire of a small number of the members of the Council to delete 'State' from the promise. Minor alterations were made in the Scout Law

The system of scout training to be followed in the Hindusthan Scout Association was taken for consideration It was decided to hold a National camp of scout organisers in various provinces and such camps were to be held every year to reach a high standard of co-ordinated training throughout the country.

A standing committee of the following members was appointed to scrutinise the whole problem of scout training in the country.

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai.
Rev. H. R. Ferger.
Dr. M. N. Natu B.Sc., B.B.B.S.
Miss Sushila Aga.
Dr. B. H. Mehta, M.A. Ph.D.

The committee will take into consideration the existing scout literature on training throughout the world, and pay special attention to games, physical education, child psychology and general efficiency of scout leadership.

Special Committees were appointed to consider the national budget and problems relating to equipment and scout kit and Proficiency badges

Girl Scout Movement

Final decisions were taken regarding the organisation of the National Girl Scout Movement. The decisions were rendered due to the presence of girl Scout delegates from U.P., C.P. and Berar. There will be separate District and Provincial Girl Scout Associations working under the same National Constitution. There will be three branches of the Girl Scout Movement—the Bulbul flocks, Girl Scout troops and Ranger companies under Flock Leaders, Girl Scout Captains and Ranger Leaders. A standing committee was appointed to prepare the final constitution and P.O.R. for the Girl Scout Movement to determine how the internal autonomy of the girl Scout movement would be preserved, and how the activities of both the Boy and the the Girl Sections were to be co-ordinated to serve the common aims and ideals of the Motherland; and to take measures for the inauguration of the Girl Scout organisations throughout the country where they do not at present exist.

It was decided that Bulbul flocks, Girl Scout troops and Ranger companies would be under the leadership of their own sex; that the training of leaders of both the sexes would be separate, and Local and District Boy and Girl Scout associations would be entirely independent of each other, though they might come together for special functions like rallies, meetings and social gatherings.

Scout Tests

Final details of the minimum requirements of the Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class Tests were adopted by the Council. A Standing Committee was appointed to draw up details for the qualifications required for the other Tests and the Proficiency badges.

Proficiency Badges And Scout Equipment

A sub-committee was appointed to consider the designs of the various badges. Designs for the Scout, Cub and Rover Tests badges and the Hind Scout badges were adopted at the meeting. The sub-committee will fix the designs for the Proficiency badges and awards before the next year commences. The Bombay Provincial Headquarters has been provisionally fixed for the manufacture and supply of scout badges to all the Provinces. An attempt will be made to organise an All-India Scout Headquarters for manufacture and sale of equipment.

Among other resolutions, the Council placed on record the valuable services rendered to the Scout Movement by Pandit Malaviya and the Seva Samiti in the past, and recorded their appreciation for the sense of sacrifice of that organisation in order to make an All-India National Scout Unity possible.

(LEFT) The Scout Band at Nagpur. *(RIGHT)* Some of the Girl Scouts of the H. S. A. at the Nagpur Rally.

Organising Commissioner's Camp

The National Council decided to convene every year a ten day camp for Organising Commissioners from all over India to discuss problems of national scouting. Pandit Bajpai was requested to make arrangements to convene such a camp at an early date.

National Scout Week

It has been decided that throughout the country the last week of January will be celebrated as the National Scout Week. Various activities were suggested for each day of the week, like National Service, Services of the poor, Service at schools ,Service of the home, Swadeshi day, Scout celebrations and rallies Scout Fund day, etc.

Elections

The Hon. Dr. Hirdayanath Kunzru was unanimously elected National Commissioner and Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai was elected National Organising Commissioner. The following persons were elected to the National Executive Council from the various provinces:

Bombay: Dr. M. N. Natu. Mr. B. H. Mehta; Mr. M V. Donde; Mr. B. T. Char.

U.P.: Mr. Syed Ali Naqvi; Mr. S. P. Anddes-Dube: Y. D. Gandavia; Rev. Mr. H. R. Ferger.

C. P.: Mr. N. G. Lele; Thakur Chhedi Lal; Mr. W. R. Puranik; Sardar Amarsingh Saigal.

Bengal: Mr. P. D Himatsingh; Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.

Punjab: Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew; Mr. Veer Deo Veer.

N. W. F. P.: Mr. Kirpalani Mehta.

(LEFT) Pandit Bajpai, National Organising Commissioner of the H. S. A. at the Nagpur Rally. *(RIGHT)* Some of the delegates to the National Council meeting from Bombay, U. P. and Bengal.

(Continued on page 30)

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Educated Marwari youth for a Marwari firm in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 10995, "Bombay Chronicle."

Representative of Kobe (Japan), Export Firm, desires to appoint agents. Interested parties should apply the Exporter, Box No. 9833, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Educated Indian Lady for outdoor propaganda work for a well-known product. Knowledge of English, Gujerati and Marathi essential. Salary and travelling allowance. Apply Box No. 11000, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Sole Distributor & Stockist for Bombay City and Suburbs for our Domestic Ovens. Rare novelty, easily saleable. Apply with full particulars of experience and influence commanded in the market. Only those keenly interested in the line may please apply to: Box No. 10975, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (10954)

Public Notices

WANTED

FOR KAMARAN ISLAND, RED SEA.

An **ELECTRICAL FOREMAN** who holds a First Class certificate of Competency from the Licensing Board of the Government Electrical Department, and who has had good, practical Experience of running and overhauling **DIESEL ENGINES** of not less than 50 H.P. (preferably Petter Engines). Pay of post Rs. 150-10-200 per mensem plus free bungalow with furniture according to scale, lighting, fuel, water and ice tourist class passage, pay will commence at half rate from date of embarkation and full rate from date of assumption of duties at Kamaran. Appointment will be for a period of five years subject to confirmation after a probationary period of six months.

On appointment the candidate will be subject to the rules and regulations of Government applicable to Kamaran. All leave will be regulated under Appendix 10-A of Fundamental Rules of the Government of India. The appointment carries no pension or gratuity and is terminable on three months' notice on either side.

Only men with necessary qualifications of approved character and abstentious habits need apply. Applications stating age, with testimonials (in duplicate) and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) to:—

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & Bros.,
Agents for the Government of Aden in India,
121, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY No. 1.

(9829)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

For any Degree in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Apply: Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10897).

174. BOOKS

Practical Race Calculator, only Book Reveals Unknown System To Find Winner, Regain Your Losses, Double Your Wealth, Rs. 5|- King Coy, Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10989)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Wonderful Cure Without Troubles stops monthly menses within week. Rupees five. Dey, 150, Manicktola Street, Calcutta. (10998)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Consult in Races, One Day Predictions (all races) rupee one postal order. Pandit Sharma, Astrological Race Expert, Savantwadi. (11003)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents in Principal Cities of India for medical preparations. Apply, American Drug Company, Bombay 7. (10973)

Wanted Agents for Silk & Woollen cloths. Pay Rs. 100. T. A. extra. Have free particulars and samples. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana 39. (10988)

Public Notices

WANTED

FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, KAMARAN ISLAND (RED SEA)

An L.C.P.S. LADY DOCTOR with considerable experience in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

One possessing a special diploma in midwifery preferred.

Should be capable of performing minor operations.

Knowledge of Hindustani essential: Arabic an advantage.

Pay of the post Rs. 120 per mensem rising by biennial increments to Rs. 150/-, plus free quarters with furniture according to scale, lighting fuel, water and ice.

This post offers prospects to right type of Lady Doctor.

Free tourist or second class passage on appointment and on termination of appointment.

Pay will commence at half rate from date of embarkation at Bombay and full rate from date of arrival at Kamaran. Private practice permitted. Appointment will be for a period of three years on contract, subject to confirmation after a probationary period of one year.

On appointment the candidate will be subject to Rules and Regulations of Government applicable to Kamaran. All leave will be regulated under Appendix 10-A of Fundamental Rules of the Government of India.

The Appointment carries no pension or gratuity. Only Ladies with the necessary qualifications, possessing tact and patience and of approved character need apply.

Applications in duplicate stating age, recent testimonials (in duplicate) and with a recent photograph (which will not be returned) should be sent to:—

Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & Bros.,
Agents for the Government of Aden in India,
121, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY No. 1.

(9821)

RADIO COMMUNICATION EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Following are results of the Radio Communication examination held in October, 1938:—

V. J. T. INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS:—A. K. Shroff, Syed Mohamed Hamid, M. C. Varshneya, R. S. Rane and Manektla Jai Gopal.

SECOND CLASS:—Bawa Gurukripal Singh, J. V. Thakur, R. D. Mehta, R. N. Irani, N. Jain Mohd, Rentala Ramchandra Rao, V. K. Rao, Gyan Chand Rathi, J. S. Sense, D. V. Bal, N. V Asher and H. C. Sahiar.

PASS CLASS:—F. J. Fonseca, Laxmanswami Naidu, B. G. Samant, D. S Katrekar, P. M. Mehta, S. S. Antia, R. B. Engineer, R. N. Raja and K. D. Nate.

RADIO ELECTRIC, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS:—K C Cooper and P. C. Engineer.

SECOND CLASS:—V Rama Iyer, Balsara Jal Jehangir, K. Ganesan, H. P Smith, N. Janardhan Nair, M. D. Padhye, K. Shriniwasan, R. A. Harankhedkar, T. Palvannan, B. M Apte, L. G. Clarke, Jag Dayal Singh and R. B. Tamane.

PASS CLASS:—N N Desai and D. G Dikshit.

E. M. F. RADIO CLASS, BOMBAY.

SECOND CLASS:—G. Venkatram, D. K Phaterpekar, H. B. Mehta and R. A. Marballi.

PASS CLASS:—K Vedagiri, and H. G Shaikh.

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

PASS CLASS:—T. N. Butani.

CHICAGO RADIO, BOMBAY.

PASS CLASS:—S. C. Sheth.

SIND RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.

SECOND CLASS:—M. M Tejuja.

PASS CLASS:—H. A. Rupani.

SIR PARSHURAMBHAU COLLEGE SCHOOL OF RADIO PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS, POONA.

FIRST CLASS:—J. V. Braganza.

SECOND CLASS:—J. B. Joshi, C. F. Mathias and K. B. Pradhan.

PASS CLASS:—M. B. Deshmukh, N. V. Sathe and P. V. Karandikar.

MINISTER PATIL DEFINES SWADESHI CONCERN

Says 66% Of Capital Or 66% Of Management Must Be In Indians' Hands

That a Committee for the Purchase of Swadeshi Goods and the establishment of a Central Purchases Stores has been recommended was the statement made by Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government replying to a question of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today. The Speaker Hon. Mr. G. B. Mavlankar, was in the chair.

Mr. Jhabvala asked if the Government were aware that foreign traders were starting concerns in the province under name of swadeshi and that by importing foreign skill and capital and utilising cheap local labour they had marred the prospects of genuine and long established swadeshi concerns.

Minister L. M. Patil stated that the committee for purchase of swadeshi goods defined swadeshi articles as articles made by the establishments of which 66 per cent of capital and 66 per cent of management were Indian. The minister said that the report of the committee was at present under consideration by the Government and added that in opinion of the Government there should be no objection to the importation of foreign skill and capital provided their management, control and direction were not into foreign hands.

The Minister further informed the House that since the establishment of a big foreign soap concern with a large factory, few small Indian soap factories had been adversely affected. In case of edible oils, there were two hydrogenation plants of which one is wholly foreign and other was managed with Indian capital but control and management being foreign.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jamnadas Vallabhdas, proprietor of a watch repairing shop at Kalbadevi was sentenced to 12 weeks rigorous imprisonment on being found guilty on charges of criminal breach of trust, cheating and theft.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, in passing orders, observed that the accused had committed systematic fraud on customers and that he could not comply with the accused's counsels request for a lenient sentence

The police prosecutor, outlining the case for the prosecution stated that the accused, who was the proprietor of a watch repairing shop at Kalbadevi cheated his customers in a very ingenious manner Watches given to him for repairs were sold to Marwaris and he put off the customers on various pretexts

KARACHI, Nov. 4

Swami Govindanand has issued a statement to the Press in connection with the election of the President of the Indian National Congress, in the course of which he suggests that the honour of presidentship of the next session should be conferred on a woman.

PALESTINE ARABS OPTIMISTIC

Republican Vessel Seized By Rebels?

BERLIN, Nov. 5.

It is reported here that a Spanish cargo vessel "Riomira" sailing under the Spanish Republican flag has been seized by a Spanish insurgent auxiliary cruiser "Ciudad De Alicante" in the North Sea.

There is no steamer of this name on Lloyd's register which contains the name of "Riomiera" (746 tons) registered at Santander.

"Riomiera" left Grimsby for Leningrad on October 30.—Reuter.

REBELS CLAIM ADVANCE

SALAMANCA, Nov. 5.

The right bank of the river Ebro. east of Gandesa between El Canaletas and the village Miravet is now in the possession of Spanish rebels who have captured the bridges above the points.

The right wing and the centre advanced on an average of four miles during yesterday, acquiring positions enabling them still further to paralyse the movements of the republicans.

Rebels are still pressing towards Mora which is the most important point on the whole front and fighting continued all night.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST GAIN ON EBRO FRONT

SARAGOSSA, Nov 5.

Using great numbers of tanks the Nationalists to-day steadily increased their gains on the Ebro Front. By noon eight miles of Road from Pinell to Mora running parallel to the Ebro River was in Nationalist hands and military headquarter reported that things were going splendidly.

The spearhead right wing under general Garcia Valino has now spread out cutting off the retreat of several Republican units and making contact with other advancing nationalist columns. Since Sunday General Franco's troops advanced ten miles of difficult country.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED

BARCELONA, Nov. 4.

Barcelona to-day paid final farewell to the International Volunteers, who are being disbanded.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BOMBAY COUNCIL MEETS ON NOV. 11

POONA, November 5.

The Bombay Legislative Council will meet on November 11 and not on November 16 as originally announced—A.P.

PRINCES WARN THAKORE SAHEB

(From Our Special Representative)

RAJKOT, Nov. 5.

To-day's meeting at the palace was unexpectedly postponed by the Thakore Saheb at the last hour. It is not decided when the meeting will take place again. Some subtle move is suspected behind this abrupt move. It is learned that some Princes who are here to see cricket match have again warned the Thakore Saheb against giving way to popular demands.

"Peace Terms" Will Be Acceptable?

Looking To MacDonald For Announcement In Commons

BERLIN ARAB COMMITTEE'S PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reports from Jerusalem suggest, the Arab population believes Mr. MacDonald will announce after the opening of Parliament "Peace Terms" which, more or less will be acceptable to the Arabs.

The announcement will be followed by the release of Arab politicals.

Arabs take the view that even the Grand Mufti would be allowed to return to Jerusalem.

Another report to the "Daily Telegraph" from Berlin states, the local Arabs met last night and discussed the ways and means to enlist European sympathy for Palestine Arabs. It is believed there will be about 200,000 Arabs in Europe of whom about 100,000 are in France.

According to the President of the Arab Committee of Berlin, an Arab Free Corps will soon be formed in Europe for service in Palestine. He states: "At first we restricted our idea to the conception of a Pan-Arab State embracing Irak, Palestine, Syria and the surrounding districts. Now we realise that all Mohammedans are concerned and we have established cordial relations with Mohammedans from India." He added, towards the end of November, an "Arab Day" will be observed in Berlin when great demonstrations will be held. Arabs in native costume stand in street corners to distribute over a million leaflets giving the Arab point of view in the Palestine dispute. We hope to collect a large sum of money for Arabs in Palestine. I anticipate no difficulty in holding demonstration from German authorities.

In reply to inquiries as to what method would be employed to transmit moneys to Palestine from Germany, in view of strict currency regulations, the President said, "This is confidential matter."

ARAB GENERAL STRIKE ENDS

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5.

The Arab general strike ended to-day with the opening of shops.

Transport stoppage continues as Arab drivers are boycotting military permits and identity cards necessary for travel.—Reuter.

PALESTINE SITUATION "IMPROVING"

JERUSALEM, Nov. 5.

The improvement in the Palestine situation, which has taken place since the army assumed virtual control, is already so evident that the measure is regarded here as justified.

Still it is too early to predict complete crushing of the rebellion, but the occupation of the main towns and picketing of villages are preventing gangs concentrating. At the same time, the institution of travel permits has immobilised lines of communication of recalcitrant Arabs.

To-day's incidents include a bomb thrown at Gaza Station, and an Arab shot dead, when cutting the telephone wires near Jenil.

A quantity of material for manufacture of landmines was discovered in villages near Nablus.—Reuter.

"Remove Political Prisoners To Jewish Quarter"

HAIFA, Nov. 5.

The relatives of the Jewish Political Prisoners at Acre, are sending telegrams to Lady Carmichael, wife of the High Commissioner, pleading for the removal of the prisoners to a Jewish quarter, to ensure their safety.

The telegrams also plead for the release of those prisoners, who have completed original sentences. Over 60 prisoners mostly members of the Militant Revisionist Party began a hunger-strike this morning.

The Chief Rabbi is entering a plea on behalf of the prisoners, with the High Commissioner.—Reuter.

BRITISH PALESTINE POLICY

MacDonald To Make Statement On Wednesday?

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is expected that Mr. MacDonald will make a statement on the Government policy regarding Palestine in the House of Commons either on Wednesday or Thursday next.

It is anticipated that the report of the Woodhead Commission will be available to members of the House at the same time.—Reuter.

AMERICA WILL GO TO POLLS ON TUESDAY

Close Fight Between Republicans And Democrats Expected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

America will go to polls on Tuesday to elect the entire membership of the House of Representatives (435 seats), one-third of the Senate. (32 seats) and Governors and members of local legislatures in 38 out of 48 states.

The Democrats agree that the Republicans will register some gains at the Congressional elections. particularly to the Lower House

The Republicans talk of a gain of 50 seats in the House. but this would leave the Democrats secure control.

The principal issues are low farm prices oldage pension schemes, promises and aftermath of the crisis and fears of a war in Europe.—Reuter.

MRS. PANDIT ADVISED REST

Leaving For Amsterdam On November 9

LONDON, Nov. 5

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will leave for Amsterdam on November 9 from where she will fly to India. She has been advised by Doctor to take complete rest for sometime longer.

Hence she is not likely to resume duties immediately on her arrival in India.—Reuter

MANAGUA (Nicaragua): Nov. 5.

Jewish merchants throughout Nicaragua have decided to boycott British goods and have cancelled their existing British orders as a protest against the British policy in Palestine.—Reuter.

Japanese Suffer Heavy Casualties Near Tungshan

CHINESE FORCES REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED OUTSKIRTS OF YANGHSIN

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5.

Severe fighting is proceeding north of Puchi about eight miles southwest of Hankow.

Japanese are using mechanised units, but according to Chinese reports they have hitherto made no progress and the Chinese have even made a slight advance near Shanhwan.

Desperate fighting continues round Tungshan where the Japanese are suffering heavy casualties, according to Chinese despatches. The Chinese force is reported to have reached outskirts of Yanghsin and the Japanese are reported to be sending two divisions to check their further advance.

Japanese bombers estimated to number 46 attempted to raid China's New Capital, but thick winter weather caused them to overshoot the mark. Chungking's Air Defence Organisation has issued a manifesto urging the populace in the strongest terms to flee to the country as the Capital is now the obvious target for Japanese bombing. the manifesto concludes: "If you want to escape the only way is to go quickly into the country".—Reuter.

CHINA'S MILITARY POWER NOT DESTROYED

HANKOW, Nov. 5

Though refusing to discuss the prospect of an extension of hostilities as far as Chungking, General Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, questioned by foreign correspondents, admitted that he still planned to march on Chungking, if necessary. He further admitted that not all China's military power had been destroyed.—Reuter.

Fire Breaks Out On Steamer

One Feared Killed: 5 Jump Into Sea With Clothing Ablaze

MARSEILLES, Nov. 5.

Fire broke out on the British steamer "Stanburgh" at Sete.

Five of the crew of a French lighter which was loading petrol jumped into the sea with their clothing ablaze. They were removed to hospital injured. A sixth man who is missing, it is feared has been burned to death.

It is understood that the British crew of "Stanburgh" is safe. Tugs removed "Stanburgh" from the Quay in vicinity of petrol and nitrate stores and ran her aground still burning. Five petrol laden waggons on the Quay caught fire and blazed for two hours before it was extinguished.—Reuter.

"STANBURG" A TOTAL LOSS

MARSEILLES, Nov. 5.

Steamer "Stanburg" is considered a total loss. The firemen have given up trying to fight the flames, which have spread from bows to stern.

The vessel had been trading to Spain for the past two years.—Reuter.

CZECH AMPUTATION GOES ON

BUDAPEST, Nov. 5.

It is announced that Hungarian troops will occupy the greater part of the ceded Slovak territory on November 1 according to the latest agreement between Hungarian and Czechoslovak military experts meeting at Bratislava.

The territory to be occupied on that day includes the towns of leave and Beregszasz.

The remaining territory including the towns of Munkacs, Ungvar and Kassa will be occupied on 10/11, the last day provided for the evacuation of Czechoslovakia troops under the Vienna arbitration decision.—Reuter.

NEW CZECH FRONTIERS

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

The finality of the new Czech Frontiers is emphasised by German political circles following the Vienna Arbitration Award.

It is added that any speculation to the contrary is out of place.—Reuter.

POLISH-GERMAN DEADLOCK

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

The Polish-German negotiations with regard to the expulsion of Poles from Germany continued today. It is understood they will be resumed to-morrow. It is rumoured that a deadlock has been reached, the Poles maintaining that checking of passports must be completed in order to remove falsified passes, while it is understood the Germans maintain the standpoint that they do not want to be saddled with hundreds of nationless Jews. It is stated in Polish circles that some 15,000 Polish Jews have unsatisfactory passes.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN TROOPS CROSS DANUBE

BUDAPEST, Nov. 5.

Hungarian troops crossed the Danube by Pontoon Bridges at 09-00 a.m. (G.M.T.) into the territory ceded by Czechoslovakia. They were welcomed enthusiastically by the population.—Reuter.

Chamberlain And Halifax To Visit France

Indication Of Closer Anglo-French Friendship: Satisfaction In Paris

PARIS: November 5.

THE VISIT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD HALIFAX IS THE AFFIRMATION OF FRANCO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP, ACCORDING TO AUTHORISED FRENCH CIRCLES.

Satisfaction is expressed here over the visit, as it is considered very important that France and Britain should maintain the closest contact.

It is pointed out that another important consideration is that the French Government should learn at first hand Mr. Chamberlain's programme for the future, especially as the recent speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax in Parliament suggest that the British Government are more sympathetic to the aims of Totalitarian States than meets with the approval of all sections of the Left and Right Parties in France.

People of Paris will certainly be eager to see Mr. Chamberlain, for he is still almost a legendary figure of the "man who saved us from war" to many Frenchmen.—Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER TO VISIT PARIS

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially announced that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax have accepted the invitation of the French Government to visit Paris from November 23 to 25. Mrs. Chamberlain and Viscountess Halifax will accompany them. Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent writes that no details of the nature of discussions between the British and French Ministers are yet announced and it is not known what political personnel Mr. Chamberlain will take, but the visit will furnish an opportunity for further exchange of views on European and world situation as it is seen following the Munich agreement.—Reuter.

No Haggling On Issue Of Responsible Govt.

Rajkot Parishad's United Stand Against Durbar

(From Special Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 5.

A further stage was reached in Rajkot peace negotiations during last night's deliberations at the Palace when the invited citizens took a bold and united stand against the formulated plan of the State.

The State, it seems, became more accommodating and hence, further haggling became possible on the issue of responsible Government.

It is understood, the State showed its readiness to accept the goal of Responsible Government provided it applied to the transferred subjects only. Mr. Dhebar, the President of the Parishad thought agreeing to the temporary form of dyarchy during the transition period was not prepared to accept any condition being applied to the goal. He preferred to leave the details to be settled by Sardar if the goal was first accepted by the State. Some invitees think that the hitch is not difficult to overcome. Telephonic conversations were carried on between Sardar, Dhebar and other invitees. Darbar Gopaldas arrived here to-day and in the invitees again discussed the whole matter threadbare in his presence. They have to give a final reply to the State to-night at eight o'clock at the Palace. Parishad people are not optimistic about the outlook.

Who Are Real Lawyers?

THOSE WHO WORK NOT FOR MONEY BUT DUTY, SAYS GANDHIJI

PESHAWAR, Nov. 5.

"Real Lawyers are those, who work not for money, but for the sake of duty. If there are such lawyers among you, I shall kiss their feet, but if there are not, produce them and become Swarajya Lawyers," declared Mahatma Gandhi, replying to an address of welcome, presented to him by the Peshawar Bar Association, this evening at the spacious park of the Premier's Bungalow.

Gandhiji, continuing, remarked: "Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has also complained to me of such lack in you. If this address has any meaning, I request you to come Honorary Swarajya Lawyers, and I beg this alms from you."

ALMOST FORGOTTEN

Earlier in his speech, Gandhiji said that he had almost forgotten now giving and taking of addresses. His endeavour was to discourage this formality. He did not know what utility it was to them, who give it or what utility its praises were to him, who received it. They had done well in claiming him as his brother, but this link with them was also being snapped, because he had forgotten that law. In 1908, he had expressed opinions about Lawyers and Doctors, in his book, and was not prepared to revise it.

YOU ARE SO MANY

Before the presentation of the address, the members of the Bar in a body approached Gandhiji when he was reclining against a pillow in the open air. He stood up with folded hands and remarked with a smile, "You are so many here."—A.P.

Free Choice Of Leaders By Free Men

America Must Fight Growth Of Fascism: Roosevelt's Appeal

NEW YORK: November 5.

President Roosevelt in a nation-wide broadcast urged the voters to support the New Deal in the next Tuesday's Congressional Elections and asked the people of the United States to elect candidates known for their experience and their liberalism and regardless of their race, colour or creed.

"IF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY CEASES TO MOVE FORWARD AS A LIVING FORCE, SEEKING DAY AND NIGHT, BY PEACEFUL MEANS TO BETTER THE LOT OF OUR CITIZENS, FASCISM AND COMMUNISM, AIDED UNCONSCIOUSLY, PERHAPS, BY OLD LINE TORY REPUBLICANISM, WILL GROW IN STRENGTH."

HE STRESSED THAT MILITARISM, CONQUEST, TERRORISM AND INTOLERANCE ELSEWHERE HAD SHOWN AMERICANS HOW PRECIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY IT WAS TO BE ALLOWED FREE CHOICE OF FREE LEADERS FOR FREE MEN.

Democracy in order to live had to inspire an essential unity among its citizens, to show that it was militant enough to maintain liberty against social oppression at home and against military aggression abroad.

President Roosevelt warned **his listeners what harm an ill-advised shift from a liberal to a conservative administration could do to the uncompleted liberal programme.—Reuter.**

RLY. STRIKE AVERTED

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.

The Executives of the Major United States Railways have decided to withdraw the 15 per cent. wage cut notices.

The decision apparently banishes the possibility of a railway strike and also enables the owners to concentrate on the board of rehabilitation programme which President Roosevelt has promised to support in the next Congress.—Reuter.

"ACT OF CRIMINAL SABOTAGE"

OAKLANS, Nov. 5.

Herr Von Killinger, German Consul-General at Sanfrancisco, declared that an "act of criminal sabotage" was responsible for the explosion on the "Vancouver" and blamed a "small clique aiming at destroying by secret warfare the basis of ordered society."—Reuter.

SEC. 144 AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Nov. 5.

Preventive measures taken by the authorities in connection with communal tension here include promulgation of an Order under Sec. 144 and arrest of over a hundred persons under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. who were suspected to be a likely danger to peace of the city.—A. P

RANJI TROPHY

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 5.

The match between Nawanagar and Gujerat for Ranji Trophy ended in a win for Nawanagar by eight wickets thus qualifying them for semi-final.

Western India will play with Jamnagar next week for Ranji Trophy.

Rural Areas' Right To Share Octroi Proceeds

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, November 5.

GOVERNMENT ON PRINCIPLE AGREED THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO 'OCTROI' DUTY IN THE MOFUSSIL AND THAT HIS PERSONAL VIEW WAS THAT RURAL AREAS SHOULD SHARE THE 'OCTROI' PROCEEDS IN TOWNS, STATED THE HON. MR. A. B. LATTHE, FINANCE MINISTER, IN THE BOMBAY ASSEMBLY THIS MORNING.

The occasion for the statement was a debate on the bill to amend the Local Boards Act moved by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil Minister for Local Self-Government which sought to empower Local Boards to collect octroi which so far they had only power to levy. The bill had to be brought since the Bombay High Court in a recent decision questioned the authority of the Ratnagiri District Board to exact octroi. Consequently, the revenue of the Board had decreased and it had decided to close a number of primary schools.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made out a case for the abolition of octroi duty as the same was tax on daily necessities of humanity.

The Bill was then referred to the Select Committee.

The House to-day carried through all three reading of the Registration Act Amendment Bill. Taking advantage of the provisions of the Act which as presently stood permitted any document to be registered, people had come forward to register schemes like "chain schemes" and mislead people by telling them that they were Government registered and therefore Government recognised. The Bill therefore had to be brought to empower Registrar to refuse document for registration if that had been previously declared as against public policy by Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, Nov. 5.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly considered some 55 amendments to the rules of procedure already passed by the House. Amendments were of formal and consequential character. One amongst them being for the replacement of "Kanarese" by the word 'Kannad." The amendments were agreed to.

The House then accorded consent to the amendments effected in the Town Planning Act Amendment Bill by the Upper House.

Hon Mr A. B. Latthe next moved a Bill to amend Indian Registration Act. The Bill seeks to check frequent abuse of the facilities of voluntary registration afforded under the Indian Registration Act of 1908. Commending the Bill to the House, Minister Latthe said that the present arrangement is to register any document on payment of prescribed fees. This had been taken advantage of by people conducting "chain schemes" and the like. These people advertise their Government registration which helps them to mislead people in belief that they have the Government recognition. The Government had no power to refuse registration for any document if that were of such nature. The Government therefore were providing for the refusal of registration to any document or class of documents, which the Government may previously declare to be opposed to the public policy.

The Bill was then carried through all three readings and passed.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS BILL

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Local Boards Act.

The Bill seeks to remove the difficulty which faced Local Boards in the matter of octroi duties on goods imported within their limits. Making his motion, the Minister referred to the Ratnagiri District Local Board which experienced hardship in recovering octroi and was ultimately forced to decide upon closing some primary schools due to slender finances. It was due to lack of provision in the Local Boards' Act for collection of octroi. Local Boards had power to levy octroi but had no power to seize goods as the Municipalities possessed.

Continuing Mr. Patil said that the power of the Local Boards to collect octroi had been in question in a recent case before the High Court and therefore Government had brought forward this bill. The Bill, however, would be a temporary measure as the question of the place of octroi in sources of revenue of local bodies would be gone into by the Local Bodies Inquiry Committee which Government had recently appointed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the Bill saying that octroi was one of serious injustices as it adversely affected human necessities.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif opposed the measure.

Rao Saheb B. N. Raney supporting the bill stated that octroi yielded an income of a lakh in Ratnagiri and if it was abolished, the District Board will be left with an income of hardly Rs. 1,500 and advance of education and medical relief might be adversely affected.

Mr. P. W. Wagh further supported the Bill, while Mr. Karandikar thought that it was inadequate to meet the situation.

Mr. Jhabvala and Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi also opposed the bill.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister stated that Government agreed with the principle that daily necessities should not be taxed. In fact, his personal opinion was that rural areas should be permitted to share the octroi income of towns. As for Ratnagiri, octroi was levied there for several years past and Government had to bring this Bill to remove the inequity between those who paid and others who evaded it.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil replying stated that the octroi list did exclude articles of necessity.

The first reading of the Bill was then carried by 50 votes to 12.

The Minister then moved second reading of the Bill. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to report before November 10 which was agreed to the House then adjourned to 11 a. m. on Monday.

CHARTER FOR LABOUR'S SECURITY

POONA, Nov. 4.

"It will be a charter for securing well regulated economic progress for workers in the Province", declared the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, in an interview to the "Associated Press" on the passing of the Trade Disputes Bill by the Bombay Assembly to-day.

He added that it would give them sound and well-organised Unions, happy settlement of disputes, and strikes will be deliberately planned, which, when declared, would achieve their purpose without producing misery.—A.P.

ARRESTS AT ALWAR

Congress Workers Barfettered

AJMER, Nov. 3.

News has been received from Alwar that Mr. Abdool Gafoor Jamali, Acting President of the Alwar District Congress Committee along with Sjts. Dwarka Prasad and Bholanath, Congress workers have been arrested by the Alwar police. It is alleged that they took over charge of the Congress office by removing the lock put on it during their absence by some unknown persons. While being taken to the court, they were barfettered and paraded through the city. A charge has been preferred against them under Section 454 I. P. C. It will be recalled that Mr. Jamali was released recently after serving one year's imprisonment for sedition in Alwar.

New Turn In Hyderabad Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Nov. 4.

As they find Satyagraha successful in Hyderabad City, the State Congress authorities it is understood are launching Satyagraha in various district headquarters. Meanwhile a batch of volunteers is going round in the districts for selecting suitable sites for opening Satyagraha camps.

Mr. Banaji it is stated has been appointed as Special Magistrate to try political prisoners in the City of Hyderabad as it is feared Satyagraha may be offered daily hereafter.

The fifth batch of Satyagrahis of the State Congress are expected to offer Satyagraha to-morrow.

NAZI AGITATION IN MEMEL

KOVNO, Nov. 4.

All eight municipalities in Memel District boycotted to-day's Lithuanian elections for national electors. The latter are chosen by members of the District town councils and in turn elect a new president. Anti-Lithuanian demonstrations are being continued in Memel territory under slogans like "Thanks, Hitler", "Home to Reich".—Reuter.

Gandhiji Returning To Wardha In 3rd Week Of November

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

It is reliably understood that Mahatma Gandhi is returning to Wardha during the third week of this month. Sardar Patel also will be in Wardha about the same time.

C. P. EDUCATION MINISTER

AMRAOTI: November 5.

The Hon. Mr. S. V. Gokhale, Education Minister, the Central Provinces, paid a visit to the local High Schools. Later he met local Congressmen and a deputation of villagers. He also paid a visit to the Harijan Sevak Sangh.—A.P.

CALCUTTA:—The condition of Mr. Kasiswar Banerjee, a recently released detenu who is on hunger-strike for the past 15 days is causing anxiety.

His temperature is now low and blood was discovered in his stool this morning. He refuses to take any medicine or see any physician and has taken shelter in a slum to-day.—United Press.

In A Central European Hotel

—What nationality are you, Sir?

—I don't know yet ... let me see to-day's newspaper.

(Courtesy: "Messidor", Paris)

UNDER PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Nov. 5.

Several persons were sentenced to-day in the outlaying districts under the Public Safety Ordinance recently promulgated.

A Bidar message states that under Section 28 on a charge of spreading false rumours, Mr. Nibarthy Reddy and Vakil of Ahmedpur was sentenced by the local Magistrate to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 in default further imprisonment for ten days.

Munappa of Mangalpet, a shoemaker, Ganpathy, a barber and Pathak, an agent were fined Rs. 50, Rs. 25, and Rs. 20 respectively while Mr. Bhavani Singh another Arya Samajist was fined Rs. 50.—United Press.

Conviction In Dhulpet Case

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Nov. 5.

Mr. Chanderpaul and four others who stood charged with fomenting communal hatred on the occasion of the Dhulpet case trial were sentenced to various terms to-day, Chanderpaul getting nine months rigorous imprisonment and the rest security for good behaviour for Rs. 500 or in default six months imprisonment.

The accused, it is understood, have preferred an appeal to the High Court.—United Press

Jail For 5 Hyderabad Congressmen

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Nov. 5.

Pandit Govindrao Nanal and Messrs. Ramkishen Dhooth, Janardhan Rao Desai, Srinivasrao Boriker and Narayan Reddy of Hyderabad State Congress Working Committee were sentenced to one month simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 15 days each under Section 164 for contravening the Public Meeting Regulation.—United Press

Secunderabad Congressman Arrested

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Nov. 5.

Mr. Jaithmul Mundada, a prominent Congress worker of Secunderabad was arrested yesterday and produced before the District Magistrate under Section 107 C.P.C. and was directed to furnish security for good behaviour for Rs. 1,000 failing which he was remanded in custody till November 12.—United Press.

During the week ended October 29, 1938, there was no export of gold from Karachi by air.

HOW TO ATTAIN REALITY

Krishnamurthy On Role Of Individual In Society

The creation of a society, which concerns itself with the fulfilment of the individual was advocated by Mr. J. Krishnamurthy in a talk he gave at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening.

To create such a society, he pointed out, it was necessary completely to change prevailing conception of morality. According to the present conception of morality society forced a man to adopt a particular mode of life. Man was moved by two desires. On the one hand he desired to find out the highest Reality and on the other he wanted to live peaceably in the world. But when a man was inwardly complete he would be naturally and spontaneously satisfied with his environment.

SYSTEMS WON'T DO

How to bring about this completeness? It could not be done by following a system. A system was always initiative. An emotionally perfect individual could not submit to a particular system because thereby he would be destroying his initiative. Men were a bundle of habits and to follow a particular system or a particular Guru would only mean that one would be substituting a new habit for an old one.

It was the fashion, remarked Mr. Krishnamurthy, to say that the bread problem was the most important problem. If that was solved everything else would be all right. He did not believe in that. Even a new order was created in which there was no private property and no competition, man would only be a machine, a mere cog in the wheel.

PATH TO REALITY

But a man to be a complete individual must experience Reality. One could not ask for a definition of Reality. The experience of Reality must be first hand; but to have a definition of Reality and to experience along the lines of the definition would be to experience reality second hand. To know Reality one should strik the mind of all conceptions and come to a state of uncertainty, and through that state of uncertainty it would be possible to arrive at Reality.

One could not arrive at Reality by following a particular teacher because it would amount to substituting one habit for another. One could never find Reality by establishing one's self in a groove. One must have a tremendous capacity to be critical, which meant that the man should be a complete individual.

Fire Havoc At Kumta

(From A Correspondent)
KUMTA, (By Mail).

On Tuesday last a fire broke out suddenly in peasant quarters (Nellekeri, Gondgalkeri, just near Sjt. Kalyanpurkar's house—on the opposite side) at Kumta, North Kanara. The wind was unfavourable. Seven houses, seven stores of fresh paddy crops were burnt—all worth Rs 2,500 according to Official Punchnama rendering 51 inmates homeless. Local Congress Committee distributed doles immediately. The District Collector is expected to come here to-morrow.

CALCUTTA:— The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will meet on November 8, under the presidency of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, when the programme will be chalked out for launching a vigorous campaign on behalf of the Congress for the release of the convicted political prisoners and a date will be fixed for holding the Provincial Political Conference at Jalpaiguri.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
A TRAFFIC DAY

a.m.
8-0 You Asked for It.
a.m.
11-30 Jankidas Bhajan. 11-35 The String Quartet. 11-40 Manohar Kapur. 11-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra.
noon
12-0 Dhed Na Chhoru.
p.m.
12-30 Bai Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 1-0 Lunch Hour Music. 2-0 Close down. 3-30 All Children's Hour.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)

p.m.
5-30 Ghulam Rasool. 5-45 Jaltarang and Clarionet. 5-55 Vocal Compositions of Hindustan: I 6-10 Instrumental Selections. 6-25 Recitations from Marathi Poetry. 6-30 Alla Rakha. 6-45 An Instrumental Trio. 6-55 Ramchandra V. Phadke. 7-10 Orchestral Music. 7-50 Master of Melody. 8-0 Short Story of the Day. 8-15 Some Variety. 9-0 The News (Hindustani). 9-15 A Surprise Item. 9-30 The News. 9-50 The Week in Sport. A talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Bai Saraswatibai Faterpekar.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).
a. m.
8-0 to 9-0 The same as in Bombay I. 11-30 to 2-0 The same as in Bombay I.
p. m.
3-30 to 4-30 The same as in Bombay I.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s).
p. m.
5-30 The same as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
a.m.
8-0 Todi on the Cornet by Ata Mohammad. 8-5 Morning Melodies. 8-35 A Violin Recital: Lalit and Desi. 8-50 Selected Ghazals. 9-10 Biswin-sadi: 1. 9-30 For Our Young Listeners.
p.m.
12-0 From the Silver Screen: 3. 1-0 A Brahms Programme. 6-0 The Delhi Radio Orchestra: Sanjh. 6-10 Light Airs. 6-50 Haider Husain and his Orchestra: Multani. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 7-45 Classical Music. 8-10 A Bedtime Story. 8-25 A Concert of Light and Classical Music. The Evening News. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Egio Neri. 10-15 Kaye Grant. 10-40 Boston Orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 The Delhi Radio Orchestra: Sanjh. 6-10 Adil Khan. 6-30 On the Wings of Song: Punjabi. 7-25 Ghazals from the Great Masters Afzal Husain.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi II. 9-45 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s).
p. m.
5-0 P. Srinivasa Iyengar: Vocal. 6-0 A I R Carnatic Orchestra: Kadanakudukalam. 6-10 T. K. Rangachari: Vocal. 7-15 They Are Off. 7-30 T. K. Rangachari. 8-0 The Madras Radio Theatre. 9-0 The News and Weather Report. 9-15 November in Your Garden. 9-30 R. Srinivasan: Vocal. 10-0 Pudukottah Subramania Iyer: Flute.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MUNSHI

Garda Hands Over Confiscated Lands

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT, Nov. 4.

The Surat Municipal General Board resolved to present an address to Hon. Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi, Home Member, Bombay Government.

The Board has also resolved to request him to hoist the National Flag over Municipal Building.

After handing over possessions of confiscated lands of Babla village of Bardoli Sardar Garda handed over confiscated lands of Satem village of Jalalpore Taluka. Twenty-nine tenants of Sardar Garda were present. They handed over possessions of lands with standing crops to the Mamlatdar, Mr. Heble, with whom was present Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, President District Congress Committee.

MUIRHEAD IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India arrived in New Delhi today.—A. P.

MADRAS:—With a view to increase the resources of Local Boards, the Madras Government have advised the District Boards to take steps to levy profession tax in areas in their jurisdiction, where the tax is not levied now.—United Press.

BANNU RAID ECHO

Adjournment Motion Defeated In Frontier Assembly

PESHAWAR, Nov. 5.

In the Frontier Legislative Assembly R. B Mehrchand Khanna's adjournment motion to discuss "failure of the authorities" to prevent and combat the raid on Bannu on the night of July 23, 1938 evoked heated discussion.

After several speakers had supported it and the Premier Dr. Khan Sahib, had replied to the debate on behalf of the Government the motion was defeated by 25 votes to 22.—A. P

Bijoy Kumar Sinha Released

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The Punjab Government have passed orders sanctioning the release of Bijoy Kumar Sinha, son of Markando Kumar Sinha, who is undergoing a sentence of transportation for life in the Lucknow District Jail in the United Provinces.

It will be remembered that Bijoy Kumar, along with some others was convicted by the special tribunal, set up by the Punjab Government to try the First Lahore Conspiracy Case.—A.P.

KARACHI:—The general strike by sweepers and scavengers that threatened the city was timely averted following the decision taken by the Karachi Municipal Corporation at its special meeting this evening to accept their demands.—United Press.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Vile Parle Procession And Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE PARLE.

The Municipal election campaign in the Suburban District has now been launched with enthusiasm and the Vile Parle Congress Committee organised a torch light procession and held a meeting in 'A' Ward which is the citadel of local reactionary elements.

ANTI-CONGRESS SPITE.

Mr. Keskar, one of the Congress Party candidates, speaking at the meeting, narrated his personal experience and made a spirited attack on those who, he said supported any candidate opposing the Congress candidate irrespective of any principles. As one who had been closely associating with the Tilak Seva Sangh for a number of years, he deplored this spirit of hatred of the only organisation that represented all the progressive elements in the whole country and which was determined to carry out a programme of public service. Describing the local situation he pointed out how the Congress Party was already assured a clear majority in the Municipality that no amount of petty minded spitefulness could possibly affect.

REPLY TO PROPAGANDA.

The next speaker, Mr. Virchand Shet, gave a reasoned reply to the criticism directed against the Congress Party. That Party, he said, was above personalities and both its well-defined ideology and actual achievement were an adequate guarantee that it would continue to serve the best public interests. The fear that some of the Congress candidates, once they were elected, would defy or influence the Party policy was not supported he said, by the realities of the actual situation. The party possessed organisation and cohesion and the electorate was always free to impose its wishes and have them fully carried out. He made a fervent appeal to sink all differences and support the Congress Party which was above individual interests.

WOMAN CANDIDATE'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Indumati Naik, who is a well-known local Congress and social worker, endorsed the appeal of the other speakers and hoped that the women voters of the ward who were exercising their franchise for the woman's seat for the first time would exercise their right judiciously in favour of a Party that held a record of public service and progressive socio-political ideas.

A spokesman of the Tilak Seva Sangh then criticised Mr. Keskar's statement and took exception to it He was given a patient hearing as well as a reply He was followed by a local heckler from the 'Liberty Lodge' who received a good humoured reception in spite of his interminable harangue which, in the end, he magnanimously postponed for the next meeting.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FRONTIER

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has been touring the Frontier Province since October 5, will leave the Frontier on the morning of 9th instant, passing through Lahore on the same evening.

He will arrive at Delhi on the morning of 10th and after staying there for a day will proceed to Wardha the same evening.—A. P.

Record Congress Membership At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

A record number of persons, viz., 12,051 have enrolled themselves as primary members of the Congress. This represents a rise of 100 per cent over last year's membership.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI AND HELP STARVING MILLIONS

Mrs. Munshi Opens Exhibition At Vanita Vishram

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal and the Bombay Women's Association, the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition held at Vanita Vishram, near Sandhurst Bridge, was performed by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, in the presence of a huge gathering of women.

In her opening speech Mrs. Munshi exhorted her listeners to encourage Swadeshi Industries, and ensure the salvation of India's starving millions.

The endless procession of women, gaily decked in many coloured sarees, passing through the many stalls, displaying wares from all parts of India, lovely silks and pure sandal from Mysore, crockery of delicate workmanship from Gwalior, and stationery and pure Khadi of many shades and designs lent the Vanita Vishram the appearance of a Gala day.

Mrs. Lilavati Banker conducted the visitors around and explained to them from which parts of India the different exhibits had come.

FIRM FAITH IN CONGRESS

Resolutions Passed At Workers Meetings

The General Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union, writes under date Saturday, Nov. 5:—

Our attention has been drawn to a report in your esteemed journal of this morning, regarding the meetings held yesterday evening under the auspices of our Union. We have to point out that the said report published in your paper is rather inaccurate. We have to inform you that two public meetings of workers were successfully held by the Girni Kamgar Union last evening, one at De-Lisle Road, and the other at Manshetji Wadi which were attended by a large number of workers. There was absolutely no opposition from the workers for our holding the meetings nor did the workers declare their disapproval of our propaganda. In both of these meetings, the workers with one voice declared their firm faith in the Congress and the steps it is taking to alleviate labour conditions. They further decided unanimously not to take part in the strike on November 7th.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Anglo-American trade treaty may be signed within a few weeks, writes the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times", who adds that, although Mr. Cordel Hull stated, yesterday, that discussions were in the final stages, whatever the outcome, it is established that no doubt remains among the negotiations on both sides that an agreement will be concluded.—Reuter.

Baroda Leaders Active

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Nov. 5.

As a sequel to the demand of Responsible Government at Bhadran Session of the Prajamandal, the leaders are active propagating its aims and objects. Mr. Sumant Mehta is expected to deliver a speech at Baroda on Monday. Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria is proceeding to Dabhoi for addressing a public meeting of the people of the State.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Sud 14, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 13, 1357
Parsi: Khordad 2, 1308
Hightide: 10-19 23-14
Lowtide: 4-25 16-37
Sunrise: 6h 41m
Sunset: 6h 4m

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. sharp, at K. V. F. N. School, Fort.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a class to-day (Sunday) at the Ramkrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar on 'Bhagwat Geeta' at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

UTTAR BHARTIYA MANDAL

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Uttar Bhartiya Mandal will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) in the premises of the Latif Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, to consider the 'Trade Disputes Bill.'

DADAR VAKTRITWOTTEJAK SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sabha, a public debate will be held on "A politician is not a gentleman" at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in G. L. Boys' High School, Dadar.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

The General Body meeting of the Bombay Branch, All India Medical Licentiates' Association, will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Consulting Rooms, 101 Girgaum Terraces, Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Brotherhood of Religions" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

A class in sewing, cutting and fancy work for adult women has been started at Mr. Mankar's Bungalow, 7 Ghod Bunder Road, Bandra, under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay.

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA

Under the auspices of the above Sangha, a continuation lecture on "Sandhyavandana" will be delivered in Kanarese by Nyayavedanta Vidwan Gopalacharya Ramacharya Mahahuli, M.A., at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). All are invited to attend.

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Gandhiji's indirect leadership should yield place to Jawaharlal's direct leadership of the Country". Mr S. Zalman will move the proposition and Mr. O. P. Goel will oppose it

Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

BAND AT THE KING'S CIRCLE

The Original Imperial Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. P. C. Freitas will play a programme of music at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m (S.T.).

KHOTI ABOLITION BILL

Mr. S. C. Joshi M.L.C. has been granted leave to introduce a Khoti Abolition Bill which is drafted much on the lines of Dr. Ambedkar's Bill and published in a "Gazette", extraordinary published on Saturday, November 5.

Another Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act with a view to abolish certain vatans will be moved by Mr. S. C. Joshi as announced in the "Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"His Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Thunder in the City". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Squeaker". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Postman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-15 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Tropic Holiday." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Asha". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopichand" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Four's A Crowd". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Karma Veer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Swiss Miss". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of Arya Samaj 227 Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), there will be a "Weekly Satsang" and a lecture by Pandit S. Kaviraj on "The very doctrine of Arya Samaj" in the morning at 8 a.m. Similarly, there will be a public lecture in the same evening at Chaupatty by Pandit Brahmanandji on Arya Samaj a national institution. All are cordially invited

SHRI HEMACHANDRA JAYANTI

The inauguration of Bharatiya Vidya Mandir and Maganlal Institute of Higher Sanskritic Studies will be held at Sjt. Hemchand Mohanlal's Bungalow, 26 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will take the chair on the occasion. A programme consisting of prayers, garbas, dances, music, Vande Mataram and light refreshments has been arranged.

FUTURE CITY FATHERS MEET

An informal meeting of the members selected by the B. P. C. C. for the ensuing Municipal election was held on Saturday evening at the Congress House. The meeting was not open to the press.

The members present, suggested ways and means for carrying on effective election propaganda.

Four Injured In Cracker Shop Explosion

An explosion in a cracker shop early on Saturday night at Masjid Bandar as a result of an alleged strong burning of fireworks by a servant in the shop resulted in four casualties of which two were admitted in the city hospitals and the others were treated and let go.

Shankar Rama the servant was admitted into the J. J. Hospital with a badly mangled face.

Another was treated and let go. Hirji Dayal a boy of 17 was admitted into the G. T. Hospital with serious injuries.

Another was treated and let go at the K. E. M. Hospital.

M. N. Talpade For Corporation

Mr. M. N. Talpade for some time Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee and at present Chairman of the Law Committee, is standing as a candidate for the Corporation from Girgaum-Phanaswadi-Dhobi Talao Ward.

IF INDIA HAD BEEN UNDER FRANCE

She Would Not Have Remained A Subject Nation, Says Subedar

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

The cultural growth of France and her contribution to world culture were recapitulated at a gathering of the members of the International Social Club and Alliance Francaise.

Mr. Manu Subedar presided.

Mr. Subedar explained the objects of the International Social Club and said that it aimed at bringing together better understanding and thereby fostering peace between different nations.

Mr. Manu Subedar dwelt on the "might-have-beens" of history. "But for a few accidents, at a critical time", he added, "India might have been under France. And if that had been so, we would not have been subject of any nation to-day". The Frenchmen, who, according to him, were distinguished by tolerance and imagination as well as a logical mind, could not understand English diplomacy. A Frenchman's action had always a reason for it.

Mr. Ruerebec, member of Alliance Francaise, traced the growth of French civilization from early days.

The claim that the women of France were responsible for the culture of France was made by Mrs. Lyn.—A. P.

"DEPLORABLE MISCHANCE"

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A War Office statement on the anti-air-craft gun mishap, says that by some "deplorable mischance" a round of blank ammunition was put in the breach instead of the necessary empty case. When the men began to clean the gun, by another "amazing mischance", somebody pulled the trigger. The round went off and blew the ramrod among the men clustered round the muzzle. There was no question of explosion damaging the gun or any mechanical defect.—Reuter.

During the week ended Oct. 29, 1938, there was no exports of gold from Bombay by sea.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

*ERROL FLYNN
*Olivia de HAVILLAND
in

A Rollicking Comedy!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

*Edward G.
ROBINSON
(fresh from "DR. CLITTERHOUSE")
in
"THUNDER IN THE CITY"

You'll be CONVULSED with LAUGHTER!

TIME

SAT., SUN., HOLIDAYS &
WEEK DAYS: DAILY 3 SHOWS:
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TO-NIGHT
4TH GLORIOUS WEEK

ASHA

The SUPERB SOCIAL Hit

by
FILM CORPORATION

—with—
a Stellar of Distinguished Cast:

KAMLESH KUMARI

(NEW THEATRES' REPUTE)

VIJAY KUMAR,
ARUNA P. CHODHRY

Direction: PARRY DAVIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Through:—
RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & Co.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY!

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S SOCIAL SUPER

Directed by:
P. C. BARUA

ADHIKAR

—A striking Social Epic, directed with Superb Clarity to show the conflicts of emotions!
Starring: JAMUNA, P. BARUA, MENAKA, P. SANYAL, P. MULLIC, JAGDEESH, Etc.
Music by: TIMIR BARAN.

THE ROXY

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

3RD Glorious WEEK

INDIA'S GREAT KING

in SARASWAT'S GREAT Picture:

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

5th Glorious Week
DAILY: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee: Sat. & Sun. at 2-15 p.m.

PLAZA

PODARS, DONATE A PAVILION

For The Recreation Of Workers At DeLisle Road

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Bombay Government performed the Muhurat ceremony of the opening of a Labour Recreation Centre in memory of late Mr. Rambilas Anandilal Podar on Saturday at 8-30 a.m. at DeLisle Road. Prominent amongst those present were Messrs. N. A. Meherban and S. V. Joshi, Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap, Resident Executive Engineer and other officers of the P.W.D.

On the request of Mr. Ramnath Podar the Managing Director of the Toyo Podar mills to perform the ceremony Mr. Guzarilal Nanda perfomed the Muhrat ceremony. Mr. Puthli, Secretary of the Mills in a speech referred to the desire the management had to do some welfare work amongst working class and that when it came to the knowledge of the Managing Director of the Mills that Government was going to have a wel-

The late Seth Rambilas Anandilal Podar.

fare centre at De'Lisle Road, Mr. Podar came forward with the liberal donation of constructing a Pavilion in memory of late Mr. Rambilas Anandilal Podar, the youngest of the partners or the mills who was taking active interest in the welfare of the staff and the workers of the Mills when he was alive. He said that it was very fortunate that they could have Mr. Guzarilal Nanda to perform this ceremony.

Mr. Guzarilal Nanda in reply said that it is for the first time he has been called upon, and he considered it a great honour to perform such a great thing which is in the best interests of the working class. He said he would cherish this memory all his life time. He congratulated the Podars and said that of all charities this would remain the best, as he is sure that the workers will reap the benefit of it for a long time.

Mr. Ramnath Podar, garlanded and thanked Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and the distinguished guests.

MEAT AND WINE IN POLICE SCHOOL

Mahatma Calls For Investigation

In reply to a correspondent who states that in the Police Training School at Nasik police officers under training are obliged to partake of meat and wine and asks how far it is consistent with the prohibition policy of the Government to train its police officers in wine drinking, Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's Harijan writes "I must confess my ignorance of the compulsion. It is only the assurance with which my correspondent writes that has induced me to publish the letter.

If the information is true, it is surely monstrous that meat-eating and wine drinking should be considered a necessary part of a police officer's training. This rule excludes vegetarians and non-drinkers from training as police officers. The rule is a grave injustice in a country in which tens of thousands are vegetarians by religion. I can only hope that the information is incorrect and that if it is true, the glaring wrong will be redress without delay.—A. P.

CLEAN-CUT Characters
CLEAN-CUT Melodrama
CLEAR-CUT SUCCESS
FOR

KUMAR
AS THE
"POSTMAN"
WITH
BIBBO, MAYA, YAKUB.

SAGAR'S SURPRISE HIT OF THE SEASON

Directed By:
M. THAKORE and ZIA. SARHADI.

An Amazing Story!—Amazingly Told!!

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, & 10 P.M.
AT THE
Imperial

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

SALLY PAYNE WEARS A CELLOPHANE BATHING SUIT IN "PENNY'S PICNIC"!
TYRONE POWER, TO PORTRAY JESSE JAMES, STUDIED 30-YEAR-OLD LANTERN SLIDES SHOWING THE FAMOUS OUTLAW IN POSES AND SCENES OF HIS TRAIN HOLD-UPS AND BANK ROBBERIES.
PINEVILLE, MO., WHERE JESSE JAMES IS BEING FILMED, WAS SET BACK 50 YEARS BY COVERING THE PAVING WITH DIRT AND REMOVING A FEW GAS STATIONS!
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW FREE HOSPITAL IN SANGLI

SANGLI, Nov. 5.

The Raja of Miraj (Senior) inaugurated the new buildings of the charitable free hospital and the prayer hall at Miraj on Thursday evening in the precincts of the Hindu Dharma Shala and the sanatorium.

The new building of the free hospital and the prayer hall have been constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 25,000.—A. P.

AWAIT

New Theatres'
GREATEST
Musical
EXTRAVAGANZA
ever produced
in INDIA:—

THE
STREET
SINGER

with
GREATEST MUSICAL CAST
EVER PRESENTED.....

SAIGAL
KANAN

AWAIT!....WHERE?....WHEN?

A C.F.E. Release!

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:———:DADAR
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
"LET THEM SAY WHAT THEY WILL—
WE'LL LOVE EACH OTHER ALWAYS!"
ROBERT TAYLOR
BARBARA STANWYCK
in the Picture the World is TALKING ABOUT:
"HIS AFFAIR"
with VICTOR McLAGLEN
Twentieth Century-Fox Studio of Hits, brings you another entertainment achievement.....in the mood of great romance.....with the surge of mighty drama!

MASTERLY CHARACTERIZATION
of a GREAT PATRIOT
by the GREAT
VITHALDAS
PANCHOTIA
IN
KARMA VEER
SHRI SITARAM MOVIETONE'S
"PACKED with THRILLS"
SCREEN HIT
Praised by Lady NELLIE SEN GUPTA and Lady VIDYAGOWRI NILKANTH.
now running to PACKED Houses
AT SUPER TALKIES GRANT ROAD
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.
GONORRHOEA
CURED
OLD or NEW cured Guaranteedly MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE. Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. only
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

Deforestation And Soil Erosion Drain India's Natural Wealth

Ganges Carries To Sea Eight Times Quantity Of Silt Carried By Mississippi Which Results In Loss Of Fertility

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2. (By Mail.)

"Deforestation and soil erosion not only intensify floods and reduce the cold weather discharges of our surplus streams but they threaten our subsoil water supply and they impoverish the soil and reduce the output of agriculture. In fact, these two demons threaten the very basis of civilization and of human life itself and it is high time that Governments combined in concerted defence measures."

This remarkable statement occurs in the Presidential address delivered by Mr. M. R Richardson, C.I.E., at the opening of the proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation, which is now taking place in Delhi.

"The longer these are delayed", continued Mr. M. R. Richardson, "the more expensive will be the remedies and the more prolonged the period of recovery and of avoidable human poverty and want. A successful defence is of more vital interest to the generations that will follow us, but the initial responsibility is ours.

"The uninformed layman—and even Ministers of Government who are, at any rate partially, informed laymen—is often almost oblivious of the disastrous results which follow from neglect of forests and ignoring of the problems of erosion. When asked to provide funds, he says 'give me your proofs'. Unfortunately, local proofs cannot be given till the damage is so serious and widespread as to be difficult of remedy. History affords many proofs. For example, Mesopotamia, China and America

"America is now fully alive to the disaster which threatens her and has even formed a special department of engineers to deal with erosion while her foresters are actively fighting deforestation

GANGES SILT LOST

"There are many indications that in parts of India, conditions are, at least, as bad and, sometimes, worse than they are in America. For instance, the Ganges carries to the sea eight times the quantity of silt carried by the Mississippi and that from a catchment area less than one-third the size

"It is not without significance that the highest recorded flood in the Ganges occurred in 1924 and that the lowest recorded winter discharge occurred in 1929. We have records of the Ganges for over 100 years and this period is long enough to exclude all seasonal cycles.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

"American research has found that during the years 1935 to 1937 the rate of run-off from completely denuded land, such as is only too common on the banks of some of our rivers, such as the Jumna and the Chambal, is twenty times greater than it is from preserved forests.

"The fertility of the soil lies in its top crust and the removal of 1.5" of the surface soil amounts almost to a disaster

KHADAKVASLA STATION TO BE CONTINUED

"The question of Central Research will once more come to your attention and a proposal framed by your Research Committee will be put before you. You will be glad to hear that the Government of India have decided that the Station at Khadakvasla shall be continued for another five years.

"One of the most difficult subjects you will have to consider is the effects of deforestation on irrigation projects. The nomenclature is not very satisfactory omitting, as it does, all reference to erosion and to its effects on agriculture"

EFFICIENT MAINTENANCE

"In the older days with smaller populations, and less pressure on the land and less desire for improvement in material conditions, one might be content with the standard represented by a rabi duty of 150 acres per cusec. The present standard is very much higher and if it is not maintained and improved, the results will soon be evident in great discontent."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Resolutions At C. P. Conference

JUBBULPORE, Nov 4.

A plea for compulsory primary education for women was made by the Northern C. P. Women's Conference which concluded a two-day session here yesterday.

A number of resolutions urging the Government to solve the unemployment problem, to establish clinics for lepers and to encourage general education of women were passed.

The conference nominated eight delegates to represent the organisation at the All-India Women's Conference.—A. P.

Scarcity Of Fodder In Rajputana

BHOPAL, Nov. 3.

Hundreds of animals from the interior of Rajputana are being removed to Bhopal due to the scarcity of fodder and water. —A. P.

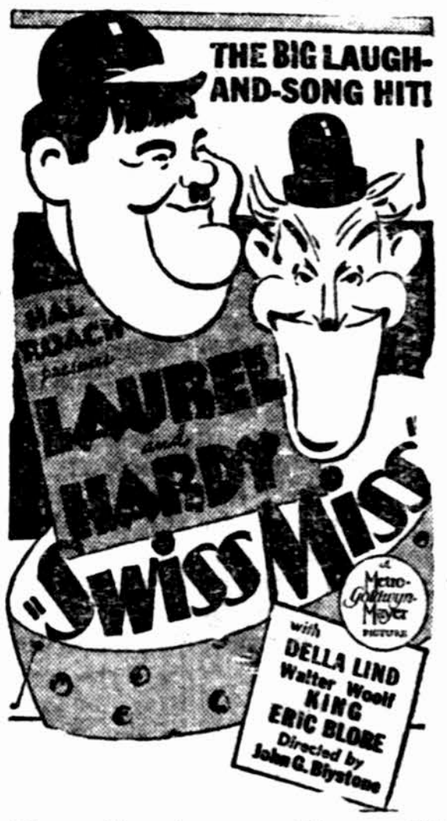
POPPY DAY BALL AT TAJ

Governor & Lady Lumley Will Attend Dance On Monday

In connection with the Poppy Day Ball at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday, November 7, the Services Association announces that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley are attending the dance on Monday.

This announcement is the result of a number of telephone calls which the Association has received asking whether the Governor and Lady Lumley will be actually present at the Ball or will merely bestow their patronage.

WELLINGTON
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Plans Open!———'Phone 22666

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW:
AT 10 A.M.
ELISSA LANDI
IN
"YELLOW TICKET"
with LIONEL BARRYMORE

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

200 STENOGRAPHERS WERE TESTED BEFORE 20 WERE FOUND WHO COULD TYPEWRITE BY THE TOUCH SYSTEM FOR THE OFFICE SCENES IN "RICH MAN—POOR GIRL".
CHARLES BRUNO. 10-1
CARL ESMOND, THE NEW VIENNESE DISCOVERY IN "DAWN PATROL", CHANGED HIS NAME FROM WILLY EICHBERGER BECAUSE FRIENDS INSISTED UPON CALLING HIM WILLIE ICEMAN!
IT WAS SO HOT ON THE DESERT LOCATION FOR "GUNGA DIN" THAT TWO ELEPHANTS IN THE PICTURE HAD TO BE TREATED FOR SUNBURN!
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Skeletons In The Cupboard

By N. J.

So Dr. Benes has sought temporary refuge in Britain. To-day he is World's Exile No. I. Czechoslovakia was not merely his mother-land; she was also his child. If to Masaryk goes the proud honour of being the maker of a nation, Benes was easily the first and foremost architect of her fortune. Czechoslovakia was in every sense the creation of those two great men. They retrieved their ancient patrimony out of the welter of the great war: they built the country inch by inch: they nourished it year after year, until the acorn they had sown grew up into a sturdy young oak. Masaryk passed away last year after realising the dreams, which his compatriots had cherished in their hearts for centuries He bequeathed his legacy to Dr. Benes, confident in the knowledge that the world's youngest democracy was safe in the hands of the world's truest democrat: Alas, within two years of Masaryk's demise, the nation which he made has also passed away, betrayed by those who had pledged their word to support and save her. Henceforth Czechoslovakia is merely a vassal country tied to the chariot wheel of Nazi Germany. And now Dr. Benes, too, goes away after bequeathing his sorrows to the world. Never has a more moving phase echoed in the corridors of time. Never was an exit from the stage of history more courageous and mere dignified. And now, he is an exile—World's Exile No. 1!

First Asylum

What an irony that Dr. Benes should select Britain of all places for his first retreat! Britain—the native home of democracy, the citadel of liberty, the fortress of freedom—that was! Now Britain has gone realist—a la Chamberlain. Now her human values have suffered a sea-change. Now she no longer believes in championing the oppressed, for is it not safer to placate the oppressor? From being the first Power in Europe, she has descended to playing the second fiddle to Fascism The British Lion, whose mighty roar was once heard in the four corners of the world, has to-day become almost a harmless pet in the Rome-Berlin Circus. How it leapt up at the crack of the ring-masters' whip at Godesberg and licked the humble pie from Hitler's platter! Without a word of lamentation, without a penny of compensation, without a moment's delay, Czechoslovakia was made to surrender her frontiers, her fortresses, her freedom. She was not worthy even of the proverbial crocodile tears from the realism-blinded rulers of Britain.

And to that Britain itself, Dr. Benes has flown..... England is offering the first asylum to the man whom she helped to send into exile. Thus hypocrisy succeeds treachery: irony follows tragedy!

Perfidious Albion

In selecting Britain as his first destination, Dr. Benes must have been, perhaps, influenced by historical precedents. For, it cannot be gainsaid that in the past Britain was known as the home of exiles. Many a revolutionary who was banished from his native country and many a monarch who has lost his crown sought and found refuge on the shores of Britain. The greatest revolutionary of all time, Karl Marx, spent many years of his life in England and here it was that he perfected his philosophy which was later to flower in other climes. In recent times King George of Greece and King Alphonso of Spain, not to mention many Russian Grand Dukes, found in Britain a respite from the wanderings.

Dr. Benes was, perhaps, guided by the same instinct which impelled the great Napoleon to trust himself to "Perfidious Albion" after his final defeat at Waterloo. And did not Haile Selassie, the ex-Emperor of Abyssinia, too, in our own time resort to Britain after being driven out of his Fatherland by Mussolini with the tacit connivance of Britain herself?

Weights On Conscience

If appears to be really a psychological paradix. It is only the ex-Kaiser of Germany and Amanullah of Afghanistan who have so far scrupulously avoided setting foot on English soil in their hour of humiliation. And in that they have shown a very lively sense of realities. The former, of course, would have probably been hanged if he had trusted himself to his victors like Napoleon. Doorn is certainly far more preferable to St. Helena! One wishes that Haile Selassie and Dr. Benes, too, ought not to have repaired to the British Isles. Beneath the ostensible welcome given to them by their British hosts must be an unmistakable current of uneasiness, even of resentment. Both the Ethiopian Emperor and the Czechoslovakian President are, to put it brutally, unbidden visitors, gratuitous guests. Their presence can never suit the book of British diplomacy. The vanquished Emperor and the persecuted President are so much weights on British conscience—or what is left of it! They represent very much alive skeletons in John Bull's cupboard. I shall not be at all surprised if in a fresh accession of realism, Chamberlain some day sends them both, bound hand and foot the former to be thrown to the Fascist lions in Rome and the latter to be sacrificed before the pagan Gods of the Nazis at Nuremberg!

Another Fugitive

It is extremely significant that the Duke of Windsor, late King of Britain and of British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, has himself scrupulously avoided returning to his motherland, after that memorable voyage in a warship. The man who ruled the biggest Empire in history and who for more than a quarter of a century was the idol of the British people is to-day a fugitive from one-fourth of the world's surface. How his heart must be pining for his motherland, what nostaglia he must be suffering from—he alone knows. And he knows perhaps better than any other person the true nature of the Britisher, cold and calculating. John Bull's head always controls his heart and his pocket both. And Windsor is himself realistic enough to realise that he is not wanted back by the peers and financiers who really rule his country.

"Is he, too, not a skeleton—out of their cupboard?"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

A Great Lady

(By MURIEL NISSEN).

Although Pierre and Marie Curie together pursued the research that led to radium's discovery, it is Marie Curie who is almost invariably thought of in connection with this great scientific achievement. A few years ago she was portrayed on a Turkish stamp issued as one of a series to commemorate the twelfth congress of the Women's International Alliance. Now husband and wife appear together on a stamp issued by France. The adhesive has a value of 1.75 franc plus 50-centimes, and is printed in lavender. It is a semi-postal issued in honour of the fortieth anniversary of the discovery of radium. The design pictures the famous physicists in their laboratory, and carries descriptive inscriptions. Funds derived from the sale of the stamp will be used for the International Union Against Cancer.

Pierre Curie was born in Paris in 1859. He became a professor of physics at the Sorbonnefi where he met Marie Sklodovska. S was a Polish girl, daughter of an impoverished professor. Paris and scientific study were her dream, but the family could afford to educate but one daughter, and that was Marie's older sister. When the sister married, Marie finally reached Paris, where she lived in a state just above starvation. The young Polish student, then twenty-seven years old, met Professor Curie in 1894, and they were married the following year.

To gether they laboured for science, while Madame Curie kept house and tended her babies, dividing her time between home and laboratory. The discovery of radium was made in 1898, for which the Curies were awarded the Nobel Prize in Science. Many other honours followed, and fortune also could have been theirs had they wished for private gain rather than the welfare of mankind.

Two daughters were born to the devoted couple; in their family and work the Curies were completely happy Their life together was ended by a traffic accident, that took the life of Pierre on April 19, 1906.

The widowed Marie Curie was confronted with a prodigious task. Two young children to rear and the great scientific task to carry on. How she did it is a wonderful tale. A second time she received a Nobel prize. In 1920 she visited the United States where she was enthusiastically received and presented with a gram of radium worth dols. 100,000. She received a second gram in 1929 and presented it to the hospitals of Poland.

When Marie Curie died on July 4th, 1934, the world lost the greatest woman scientist it had ever known, but it had gained a knowledge that was to give science and medicine a weapon of enormous power to fight the ills of mankind.

Haiti Honours U. S. Constitution

Postal honours are still being rendered to the Constitution of the United States on the occasion

10-2

of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Haiti is the latest foreign government to issue postage paper for this purpose, and it is expected that other constitutional governments will follow suit.

The Haitian adhesive is printed in dark blue and has a face value of sixty centavos. The central design consists of a likeness of George Washington at the right, and the Haitian coat of arms to the left. The dates "1787" and "1937" appear at the top. Along the bottom is the inscription "150 Anniversaide de la constitution des Etats-Unis d'Amerique: 1787-1937."

The record of constitution stamps to date shows a total of 46 varieties issued by twelve countries: United States, Brazil, Dominion Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Poland, Salvador and Spain.

World Fair Stamps

Another American subject that will probably receive a bit of foreign recognition on postage stamps is the World's Fair, or perhaps we'd better say World's Fairs for both the New York and San Francisco editions are already slated for presentation on stamps of another nation.

Ecuador is scheduling two new stamp issues, one for each fair. Dedicated to the New York World's Fair will be a set of six postage and seven air mail stamps. The perisphere and trylon serving as the Fair's theme will be featured on one design and the other bears a modernistic presentation of a skyscraper.

A similar set being prepared for the San Francisco World's Fair will show a suspension bridge on one design and a view of the Ecuadorean building on the other.

Expectations

Russia has two new stamps sets

(Continued On Page 30)

Malik Sardar Khan

On behalf of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee Mr. Malik Sardar Khan, of Punjab, will be touring the whole of Maharashtra by the first week of November and will be addressing Muslim meetings explaining to them the true ideals of the Congress with a view to bring them into the Congress fold. Since his arrival from the Punjab last year, Mr. Khan has been doing silent work amongst the Muslim masses by inculcating in them the spirit of nationalism. In recognition of his services he has been elected President of the Congress Committee, Poona No. 1.

ULTIMATUM TO RAJNANDGAON RULER

People Give Three Days Notice For Settlement Of Dispute

RAJNANDGAON, Nov. 5.

People of Rajnandgaon State have given an ultimatum to the Ruling Chief, Political Agent and Resident that unless the labour dispute is settled within three days that is, by the evening of November 7, they will have no other alternative but to resort to such action as they deem fit, the responsibility for which will fall on the Political Agent and Resident.

To-day is the 8th day of Mr. Ruiker's hunger-strike. He has lost ten pounds in weight and has got persistent pain in the chest and a feeling of suffocation.

The town observed complete and spontaneous 'Hartal' yesterday. In the evening there was a big rally of citizens, workers and peasants who came from the neighbouring villages. They congratulated Mr. Ruiker and expressed their grim determination to support the cause.—United Press.

REPRESSION IN STATES

A. I. States People's Conference Executive Will Meet In City On Nov. 18

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

The repressive policy of the administrations in the various Native States of India, the growing demand for responsible Government in the States, and a number of resolutions concerning the States' people—these are among other subjects that will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States' people's Conference to be held at Bombay on November 18 next.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will preside over the meeting. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the next session of the All-India States' People's Conference, who is arriving here on November 17, is expected to attend.—United Press.

FALL IN POSTAL REVENUE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

It is understood that the Postal revenues in the first six months of 1938-1939 have shown definite decline, as compared with the previous year. The fall is described as appreciable, though the exact figure is not yet available. No hope, therefore, of reintroduction of half anna card can be expected even next year.

The telephone revenue from subscribers, rents and trunk call fees is about the same as last year.

Colonel Muirhead Under-Secretary of State for India has consented to meet Press representatives of New Delhi on Monday and to have an informal talk.

Congress Hindi Daily For Lucknow

"A new Congress Hindi Daily, "The Hind" will be published from Lucknow from the 1st December 1938 by the Swaraj Journals Ltd., a Company having Mr. R. S Pandit as Chairman and Kuwar Suresh Singh as Managing Director. The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Seth Govind Das M.L.A., (Central) are amongst other directors.

The paper will be sold at half anna'.

New Spirit Among States People

Conferences To Be Held To Demand Responsible Govt.

NADIAD, November 5.

DEMANDS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS WILL BE MADE BY THE PEOPLE OF CUTCH, RAJPIPLA, DHRANGADHRA AND BHAVNAGAR STATES IN THEIR POLITICAL CONFERENCES TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

IT IS STATED THAT THE RECENT POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN RAJKOT AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE BARODA PRAJA MANDAL TO ATTAIN RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT HAVE INFLUENCED THE POLITICAL OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES.

According to information received here, the Nawab of Junagadh has consented to give his people a voice in the administration of the State. It is also stated that the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has consented to hold a Political Conference to d'scuss constitutional changes with his subjects.—A. P.

"CO-EDUCATION MUST BE DISCOURAGED"

C. P. Women's Conference Demand

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 4.

After a two days' session, the Northern C. P. Women's Conference which met here under the presidentship of Mrs. Kusum Mehta, Inspectress of Schools Jubbulpore, concluded last evening.

Among the numerous resolutions adopted by the Conference were those requesting Government to discourage co-education in primary, middle and high schools in view of its detrimental effect on the students; to enforcing compulsory education among girls; to penalising smoking among the juveniles; and to establish vocational institutes and homes for the disabled. A resolution was also passed requesting Government to solve the unemployment and beggar problems.

The Conference urged its members to promote mass education among women.

Mrs. Kusum Mehta was elected President of the Conference for the ensuing year.—United Press.

VILLAGERS' THREAT TO MUNICIPALITY

AHMEDABAD, Nov 4.

A "warning" to the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Collector that they would launch "non-violent fight" if their grievances were not redressed within a month, was given by the residents of the two neighbouring villages—Shahvadi and Gyaslur—at a meeting held yesterday.

It appears that the Ahmedabad Municipality acquired in February lands in these villages for the extension of the sewage farm. The villagers state that they did not receive compensation for those lands nor did they know how much compensation they were to get.—A. P.

POLITICALS IN HYDERABAD JAILS

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 2.

While there are no various sections in Nizams Jails, difficulties which the present political prisoners are undergoing seem great. No newspapers are being supplied and they are closed in as early as 6 p. m. and allowed to come out of their cells at 7-30 a. m. No space has yet been specified, where Hindu political prisoners could perform Puja etc. and all prisoners are asked to wear iron cuff to a leg which inspite of the Chief City Magistrate's orders has not been withdrawn. However it is learnt that some facilities are to be provided and among the newspapers to be allowed to the prisoners would "the Hindu" of Madras. It is also stated that Mr. St. Hollins, Director General of Police and jails paid a visit to the Hyderabad Central Jail and had a conversation with the political prisoners.

Conferences At Ajmer

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, Nov. 3.

The Rajputana Central India States' People's Conference opens on the 6th evening under the presidentship of Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda, Advocate Ajmer.

Gaekwar Indisposed

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Two specially chartered airliners, it is learned, are racing from London to Bombay carrying the Maharanee of Baroda and her daughter and Dr. Geoffrey Evans, a famous London specialist to attend the Gaekwar in his present illness.

The machines left London yesterday and are expected to reach Bombay to-morrow afternoon stopping to refuel 'en route' only at Naples and Basra.

The Gaekwar of Baroda who arrived in Bombay from Europe last Monday, has been in poor health since his arrival.

The latest medical bulletin issued this morning from the Baroda Palace Bombay, States that His Highness' condition remains unchanged. His general strength is being maintained.—A.P.

TRAVANCORE AMNESTY, MATTER OF TACTICS

Civil Liberties Union Suggests Impartial Inquiry

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

A suggestion that an impartial and influential committee to enquire into the numerous firings and lathi charges in the Travancore State be appointed and that the personnel of the Committee should include prominent people other than from the State, is made by Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union in the course of a statement to the Press.

Dr. Menon says that there was a sign of relief when the Travancore Government took the important decision to release all political prisoners convicted under the new Emergency Regulation and to lift the ban on the State Congress and the Youth League. But the recent incidents of firing at Alleppey, the hunger-strike of the prisoners in Quilon jail and the arrest of a State Congress leader at Quilon make one suspect that the gesture is more of a matter tactics than a genuine expression of goodwill.

In conclusion he suggests that the Travancore Diwan should immediately recall the military who are more prone to use fire arms. He should forthwith remove from the Statute Book the new Criminal Law Amendment Regulation enacted not through constitutional channels but through the exercise of emergency powers.—United Press.

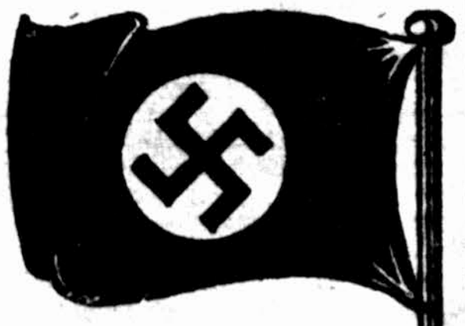
PATNA, Nov. 4.

It is understood that the Governor has given his assent to the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act, 1938, which will shortly be gazetted.—A. P.

GREAT GERMAN VICTORY IN EUROPE AND VICTORY OF

HADENSA

OVER ALL REMEDIES OF PILES



The safest and surest remedy. Recommended and used by renowned physicians. Stops bleeding instantly. Sold everywhere. Always insist on HADENSA. This is a German preparation.

CRIMINALS COMPETITION

During the Diwali Festive Season when ladies take out their jewels from the safes to adorn themselves and the men settle their business accounts, the police are hard pressed to keep the criminals out of mischief.

We are giving herewith illustrations of 18 such criminals marked A.B.C.... They are clever and know how to disguise themselves to evade detection. You find them disguised in the series numbered 1, 2, 3,.... Although they may hope to escape from the eagle eyes of the police there are few chances of their escaping from the clutches of some of our readers, who are expert private detectives and would catch each and every one of these 18 persons, trying to escape, by changing their dresses or making other alterations so that a man may even appear like a woman or vice versa. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be raised or lowered but not turned sideways.

If you use your brains to pick out the disguised criminals, you will not only get credit for the same, but also earn a substantial sum of money for the pains taken by you.

So here is a Good Beginning for the New Year for you. Our Congratulations and Best Wishes.

For example, the woman shown in "L" has disguised herself as a man in No. 3 so we enter "3" against "L" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry before Wednesday the 9th November 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th November, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or

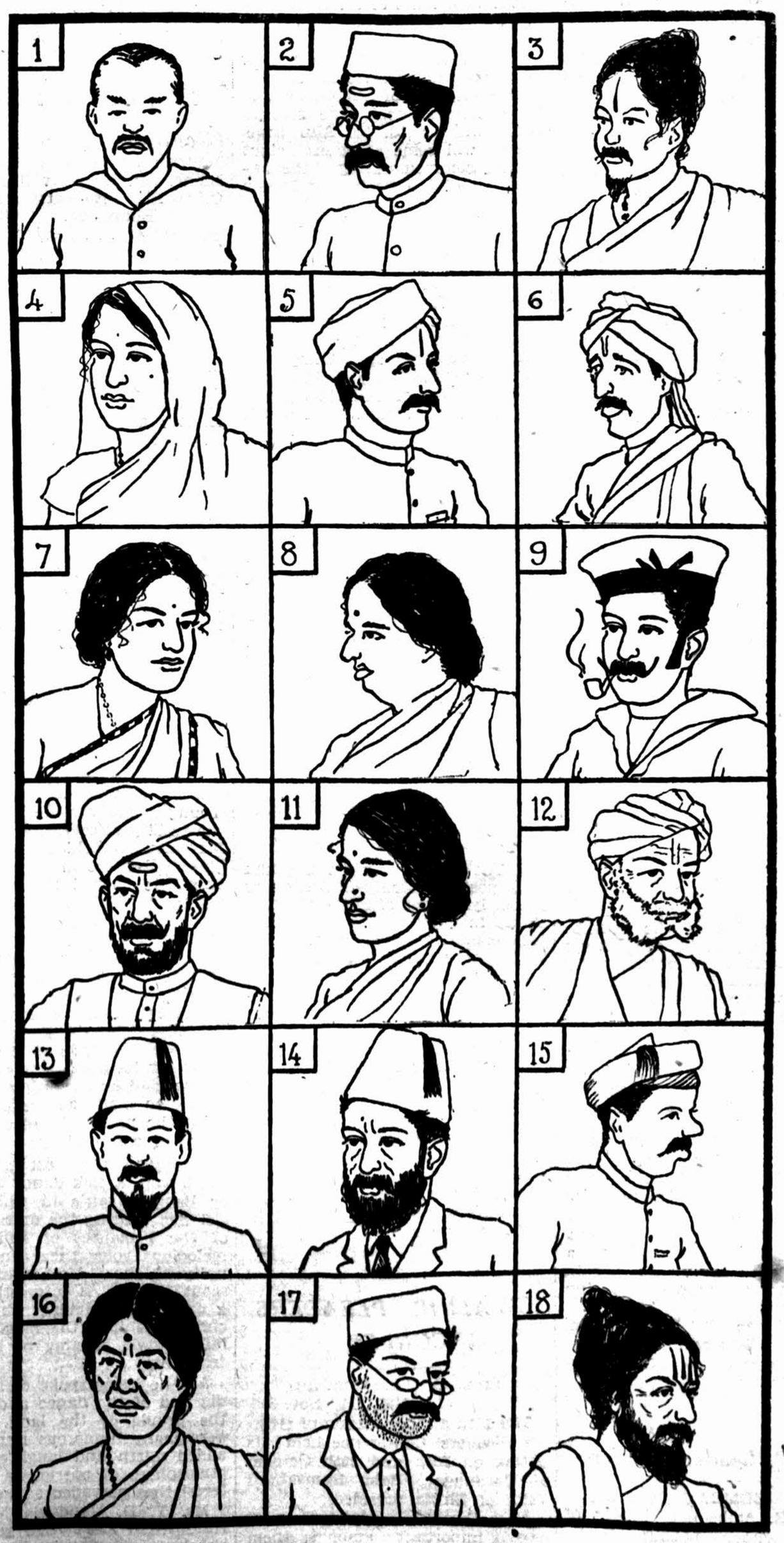
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Criminals Competition

6 11

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

PURELY AN ANTI-CONGRESS COMBINE

"It is not a protest against the Trade Disputes Bill but it is a political move to paralyse the Congress Government" states Mr. V. R. Dighe, one of the labour leaders on the prospects of general strike on Monday the 7th instant. Mr. V. R. Dighe has come to Bombay after three years' absence, and has been very much disappointed at the efforts labour leaders who day in and day out are instigating the workers to challenge the Conghess Govesnment. He regretted that Red Flag leaders had identified themselves with persons like Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to crush the representative government of the only premier political body, the Indian National Congress, which is fighting for freedom under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

LABOUR'S "NO"

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union was held when Mr. A Alwe asked the workers whether they wanted to go on strike on the 7th and the vociferous reply was "No."

He then asked whether the workers were prepared to follow the leadership of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. Ambedkar and they replied with a thundering voice "No."

Mr. Alwe exhorted his audience to have confidence in the assurance of the Government, and if they found that the provisions of the Bill went against the interests of the workers, he assured them that the Girni Kamgar Union would be the first to take up on their behalf to represent to the Government to modify the Bill. The meeting was attended by 2,500 workers.

On Saturday morning a number of Congress motor lorries went round the mill area with Desh Sevikas exhorting the workers not to go on strike on Monday. Thousands of leaflets were distributed among the workers showing disadvantages of going to strike.

TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

A SOCIETY FORMED

An ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE has been recently registered under Act XXI at Benares, to fight Unemployment, to diffuse remunerative industrial education, to extend financial facilities to Indian youths and to promote and safeguard Indian industries PROMOTERS are two Provincial Ministers and many other prominent persons.

The League's tentative scheme is fully explained in "Industrial Reconstruction of India" (2nd Revised Edition), a very appealing and universally hailed book full of valuable facts and figures. This with other particulars about the League is offered at cost price, Post free. Remit As. 8 to Chief Organiser, Mr. Kanhaiyalal Gupta.

ILLUSTRATED

'A Guide to Sufferers'

2nd. Edition Just Published.

FREE BOOK

This new edition contains a chapter on physiology of disease, describes the method of avoiding all evil influences of nine planets, reveals secrets of gaining sex-energy and everlasting power and gives informations about the treatments of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, impotency, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases etc. Sent absolutely free.

Address:—
Howrah Kustha-Kutir,
P. B. No. 7, Howrah.

Prudent Ladies

in England and France always keep handy a bottle of Dr. Patterson's Pills to end delay directly they get suspicious. These pills, which have been used in Europe by untold millions of women during the last 30 years, succeed where *quinine* and *Ergot* fail and give the *desired results* in 5 to 8 days. Guaranteed harmless.

These pills of British manufacture are sold in originally sealed bottles in three strengths at Rs. 2/4, Rs. 3/12/ and Rs. 5/- per bottle of 72. The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most reliable.

Relieve your mental anguish by purchasing a bottle from the nearest Chemist or direct from:

BRIJMOHAN & CO.

6, Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (Literature free.)

Chief Bombay Stockists
Marshall and Co. Popular Pharmacy, Patani Bros. Mangaldas Street.

Ahmedabad Ban On Processions

Mr. Abdul Hai, General Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad, has issued the following statement to the press.

My attention is drawn to an order by the Ahmedabad police banning all processions without previous sanction of the D. S. P. Such order no doubt can never help an atmosphere of neutrality or peace, when the workers of Ahmedabad are peacefully organising one day protest strike under the leadership of Mill Kamdar Union, which has so far fought many a battle of Ahmedabad workers and has let huge processions peacefully. The Ahmedabad workers have demonstrated their organisation and discipline on Prohibition Day and such other national holidays when called upon by the Congress to do so

This order only serve the end of the capitalists and gives a ready hand to those who strain every nerve to suppress working class action.

I appeal to all Congressmen, radical, socialists and liberty loving citizens to agitate to get this ban withdrawn.

I. L. P. Leaders Confer

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Leader of the Independent Labour Party, has summoned all the members of the Party in the Assembly and Council for a conference to be held this evening to devise ways and means to meet any possible emergency.

The Independent Labour Party contemplate putting Volunteers in every locality in Labour area.

Two thousand volunteers have been engaged in this job for the past three days.

The T. U. Congress, it is understood, contemplate taking action against all who have resigned from the Committee of Action under pressure from Congress.

A GREAT LADY

(Continued From Page 26)

in preparation that sound very interesting. One is a series of seven values to be known as the children's series. It will depict the life of children in the Soviet Union.

The second Russian issue will be a tourist set of twelve designs. The views will present scenes in the Crimea and Caucasus with special emphasis on health resorts and sanatoriums.

Hungary will mark the 400th anniversary of the College of Debrecent with a set of six values depicting scenes in the history of the institution.

From Greece you may expect a special commemorative in honour of the unveiling of a monument to King Constantine. The stamp's value will be 1d. 50. Also from Greece will come a set of eight stamps commemorating the annexation of the Corfu and Ionian Islands.

Wilson Stamp Sales

The sale of the recently issued Woodrow Wilson stamp rather exceeded the Post Office Department expectations. It seems that many collectors are willing to spend one dollar for a first day item. A total of dols. 31,312 was paid for the stamps, of which dols. 24,618 went for first day philatelic covers.

Wonder how the five dollar Coolidge stamp will make out.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was James David Bourchier, and what stamp portrays him?
2. What stamp pictures monks laying a corner stone?
3. On what stamp will you find a potter examining a vase?
4. Where is Assouan Dam, and what adhesives present a view of it?
5. What stamp shows us a snake charmer?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The poet who rides a griffin on a postage stamp is Alexander Petofi, lyric poet of Hungaria. The stamp in question is one of the 1923 commemorative series issued by Hungary in his honour.
2. The U.S.S. Alligator was the vessel that carried the first settlers from America to Liberia in 1822.
3. The god "Swiatotwit" is one of the Slavonic Pagan deities. He appears on a Polish stamp of 1929.
4. The cacao bean is featured on a 1930 stamp of Ecuador.
5. Rear-Admiral de Rigny, in charge of the French fleet, assisted the Greeks in the famous Battle of Navarino which resulted in freedom for Greece.

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GWALIOR PLEADERS CONFER

(From A Correspondent)

BHILSA, Nov. 3.

The 12th annual session of Gwalior Pleaders' Conference held its sitting on 28th and 29th October at Baranagar. Babu Ramsahaiji Vakil of Bhilsa presided.

Altogether 22 resolutions were passed important amongst them were about Registration of Societies Act, powers of deportation to Inspector-General of Police and cancellation of circular No. 1 of Sammat 1987 and separation of Appeals and Legislative portfolios.

First Vidya Mandir In C. P.

KHANDWA, Nov. 3.

Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Education Minister, C. P. laid the foundation of the first Vidya Mandir in the Province at Ghatakhedi.

ALL-INDIA HINDU YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Nagpur During X'mas

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

The third session of the All-India Hindu Youths' Conference will be held in Nagpur along with the Annual Session of the Hindu Mahasabha which is scheduled for 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th December 1938.

His Holiness Shri Kshatra Jagadguru of Kolhapur has kindly consented to preside.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 17)

Madras: Mr. S. R. Venkatraman.
Bihar: Mr. Kapildev Narayan.
C.I.:: Rai Bahadur Mithanlal Bhargawa.
Orissa: Mr. L. N. Sahu.

The Council has powers to co-opt.

The Grand Rally at Nagpur on the 29th October and the Camp Fire at night on the 30th October were attended by nearly five hundred local Girl Scouts and Bulbuls. Some of them gave beautiful dances from Indian folklore and all their songs gave an atmosphere of harmony. The most impressive function of the Nagpur gathering was the Gala Camp Fire on the night of the 30th October on the Bengali School maidan. The camp fire began punctually at 7 p.m. and in the absence of the Hon. Finance Minister. who was suddenly prevented from attending, the opening was performed by Justice Vivian Bose, who though being the Provincial Commissioner of the B. P. Boy Scouts in C.P., was invited to open the Camp Fire. Justice Vivian Bose is well-known for his sympathies for the nationalisation of the Scout Movement and is well-known to have pleaded in vain to Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg to realise the futility of conducting the B. P. Movement on old and forgotten lines. Dressed in Khaddar, Justice Bose opened the camp fire saying: "I belong to another Scout Association, but I know that the barriers which divide us cannot divide us long." A most impressive ceremony followed where scouts from North, East, South and West of India came bearing lighted torches in their hands to light the huge pile of wood offering their love and service to the Motherland and scouting and promising to make all sacrifices to print the name of India in the pages of world history.

Amongst the most beautiful items were a folk dance and song by Bengalee girls in which each girl was wearing the dress of each of the Provinces of India. In melodious voice they sang of the unity of the Motherland under scout ideals. As interesting was a dance by Bulbuls where each child worshiped the neighbour in Indian style. singing of love and fraternity.

All the items spoke of rural India and of the dance and song of the people of the land. There were many humorous items that added mirth and laughter to the atmosphere of patriotism and interest that pervaded all now.

Mr. Y. D. Gandavia led the Hindusthan Association yell which shook the skies as the hundreds of boys and girls joined their scouters and giving way to them line for the new all India organisation.

The yell runs as follows:

Leader: Youths, I want a yell for Hindusthan
The boys respond: Shout H.S.A., H.S.A
For Hin-dus-than
Hindu. Muslim aur Christan
We're the Scouts o: Hindus-than
J—A—Y—A.

The camp fire terminated late in the night.

ADVERTISING AS AN AID TO BUSINESS

Its Possibilities Are Limitless

(By AMRAS).

Advertising in India is yet in the infant stage. Its limitless possibilities as an aid to the expansion of trade and business have not been explored in this country to the same extent as in some of the advanced countries of the west. The advertiser in India is not wholly responsible for this undesirable state of affairs. A commercial magnate of Bombay humorously describes his advertising department as a kind of charity house wherefrom charities, large and small, are doled out to applicants, deserving or otherwise! Unfortunately, it is only too true. Many advertising canvassers make quite a nuisance of themselves. Some of them represent half a dozen newspapers and are content to get a dole or two for any of their representations, so long as their personal monthly budget is made up. So long as they can secure some advertisement order for anyone of the numerous publications they represent, they are only too ready and too willing to advance grotesque claims, many of them bordering on "terminological inexactitudes" which is a respectable phrase for the word "lie".

What Is Circulation?

Practically every advertiser wants to know the circulation of the paper which approaches him for an advertisement contract. More often than nought, many of the so-called newspapers claim figures far beyond the actual truth. There is a superstition in this country that one can conveniently put the circulation at about five times the actual print order on the basis that each copy must be read by at least five persons on the average! That this is myth of the fable was made amply clear by the Advertisement Department of "The Daily Mail" of London, which insisted on a half-yearly certificate of actual net sales, excluding free, complimentary, sample and voucher copies and also unsold and returned copies. "The Daily Mail" was the first newspaper to insist also that this certificate must be signed by a reputed firm of incorporated accountants. The British businessman was educated along these lines with the result that a full page advertisement, which used to cost only £75 per insertion in that paper, is not available to-day even for £1,000 a page! If at all you are able to get a page, you have to be on the waiting list for many months at a stretch!

Condition In India

In India this condition can be easily exaggerated. A two pice paper may claim a total circulation of 15,000 copies and can even produce an auditor's certificate. But that by itself is no proof of the saleable capacity of its space. Most of the readers of a half anna paper are poor and cannot afford to buy a motor car or invest their earnings and savings in a financial transaction, however good and appealing. While the space available in this paper may be good enough for cheap medical advertisements, astrological announcements, etc., it is of little value to the large scale advertiser who has some costly goods to offer the public. Let us take, for instance, the General Motors A cheap newspaper may even have an engineering page and offer its space at competitive rates. But the value in return is practically nil. What counts in a country like India is not the actual claim in circulation but whether the paper circulates amongst people who admittedly possess the buying power, as the saying goes. Now, what is the use, for instance, of publishing full and half page advertisements in a cheap paper, for the purpose of popularising long air travel or air conditioned first class railway travel? It is simply a waste of money Where advertisers are unable to assess the true value of an advertising medium, they must generally resort to well-known advertising firms of repute who will be only too glad to furnish the necessary advice to the confused and harassed advertisers.

Lay Out And Illustrations

Advertising agencies are preferable for the reason that they are in a position to give their clients advice in other directions as well. Some of the modern firms employ advertising experts on their staff. If they do, it is well and good. If they do not, they will find the assistance of advertising agents of great use from an economic and business point of view.

Lay-out and illustration require far greater study than the average advertiser imagines. He has a notion that because he contracts a certain length of space he has necessarily to cram the whole space with every kind of sickly detail printed on bold types. The purpose of the advertisement, on the other hand, is to interest the newspaper reader into buying your goods. No reader cares to worry to read an advertisement badly laid out.

Even if one contracts a full page, it sometimes happens that a single phrase is sufficient to carry the sales message to the great public. Manufacturers of Abdullah cigarettes, for instance, once asked a Railway company for space in their non-smoking compartments! The company flatly refused, but Abdullah's promised not to offend the rules. And then, they submitted their copy which was as follows:

Smoking not allowed:
No, not even Abdullah's!

The psychological effect produced by this simple, but very effective, advertisement was the rage of the advertising world for many a long year.

Similarly, a whisky manufacturer, for instance, will be seeking a gold mine, it was pointed out, if he contracts for space with a prohibition newspaper for an announcement such as follows:

Do not drink—no, not even George IV's or Haig's!

And then, comes the need for proper illustration. Advertisers have got to realise that the reader has got to be cajoled into buying. The advertisement, therefore, must make an attempt to please the eye and create an effect. Any hackneyed and out-of-date illustration must be taboo. Some of the medical advertisements err a little too much in this direction and make an unsuccessful attempt to instil fear into the reader. Experts have discovered that the buyer can never be bullied into buying your goods. An illustration to be effective must have a beautiful and healthy background. It must attract the eye as a matter of course. Only an experienced advertising agent is in a position to give expert advice and service in this field.

Admittedly, the cost of advertisement is charged to the cost of production. With the growth of civilisation, it is a truism that "advertised goods are alone the best goods". For better or worse, this slogan has come to stay. Any businessman, who fancies that his sales depend on the quality of his goods alone, is riding for a fall. If your quality is good, tell the reader that it is so and why and how it is. The reader wants to be convinced by reason and argument. A wise manufacturer always provides for a minimum of twelve and a half per cent and a maximum of twenty-five per cent. on his possible or expected profits, for advertising purposes.

Allocation

Supposing an advertiser has reserved Rs. 500 for advertising, he would do well to spend Rs. 250 on preparation for advertisement and the other Rs. 250 on space, rather than that he should spend only Rs. 50 on the former and Rs. 450 on the latter. Let me quote the efficiency expert Mr. Casson. He says: "There is quality in advertising as well as quantity, and quality advertisements are cheapest to use, as they require smaller space. Also they are more profitable. One clever advertisement in a newspaper stands out like a lighthouse, in the midst of its commonplace associates. Many an advertisement may be too large but there is no danger that one may be too clever."

But if an advertiser imagines that a small single insertion is sufficient to carry his sales message, he had better revise his notion at once. A series of follow-up is a necessary and profitable investment to the advertiser. Public memory is proverbially short, and none needs to realise this weakness in human nature more than the person who wants to sell.

The advertiser must also try to get a favourable position, even if he has to pay some extra therefor. The position is sometimes more important than the space.

Some Fundamentals

British manufacturers have been sufficiently educated on the advisability of providing for an advertising budget. It is wrong to think that advertising is an economic waste. It is, if you select a bad medium. But when you have a good medium, it is "as much an economy as good lubrication is". It is an economic truth that the larger the order, the lower the cost and the greater the profit. Advertising creates demand. It secures for you, for a small fee, a clientele which is conservative and cannot be cajoled into buying the goods merely on account of its quality.

Some manufacturers labour under the delusion that advertising means additional selling cost. It is a myth of the fable except of course where, as Mr. Casson rightly puts it, "it is badly done." Advertising, it has been truly observed, reduces the time element in selling. It is by advertising that the Post Office has been able to popularise its Cash certificates and its Trunkline telephones. It is by advertising that even Government were able to sell their war-bonds, capital loans and what not. It was purely by advertising that Canada secured no less than 1,250,000 new settlers from England and the United States. The cost of the advertising itself was only £500,000 or about a mere eight shillings per settler.

Now again, we go back to the medium. Before you take out an advertising contract, find out from several issues whether any worthy advertiser has been continuing his advertisements in that paper for any length of time If he had taken but one casual advertisement and then dropped off, it is almost as good as saying that he found the medium of no use. One British newspaper claims that not less than six out of seven advertisers stick on to it and repeat their advertisements year in and year out.

Once the advertiser selects his medium, he ought to go on advertising again and again, otherwise he is likely to create the impression that he has lost confidence in his own wares. Now, lack of knowledge of this simple fact in psychology has spelt ruin to many a shy advertiser.

Beyond doubt, advertising is cheaper than canvassing. A canvasser cannot visit more than twenty to thirty houses a day whereas a newspaper carries your sales message to a hundred times the figure in less than an hour.

Advertising too is the best stabiliser. "The Daily Mail" inculcated this lesson on the English manufacturers who have since learnt that advertising and continued and persistent advertising are assets to business expansion.

To say that one's goods need no advertising because they are good may be truth but truth alone never brought profit. Everyone knows that army recruitment is a civic duty, but whenever the State launches on recruitment it resorts to large scale advertising. The truth is that advertising is to business what salt is to the bread. Newspaper advertising is the best sales manager any manufacturer has yet found for selling his wares.

Rani Roopabai Saheb of Warangal who has donated Rs. 35,000 to the girls' school at Gulburga.

Mrs. Yamunabai Pandoorang Kolhatkar, B.A., who is an active Congress worker, has been elected a member of the Satara Municipal Corporation.

About Studios And Stars

SARASWATI STUDIO NEWS

Bhagwa Zenda Shooting Begins

Important things happen at the time of Muhurt ceremonies of Motion Pictures and "Bhagwa Zenda" of Saraswati was not an exception. While the unit was going outdoor on the bank of a picturesque river near Poona, where the Muhurt of "Bhagwa Zenda" was to be performed, Director Sarpotdar was the recipient of a congratulatory message from no less a person than Director Shantaram of Prabhat.

Among those present at the Muhurt ceremony were Mr. Baburao Pai of Famous Pictures, Bombay and Mr. Shankerlal of Kolhapur.

Mr. Shankerlal is the owner of several cinemas in the Deccan and was therefore a proper person to the ceremony.

Dadasaheb Torney was busy in supervising the scene in consultation with Director Sarpotdar and as the story of "Bhagwa Zenda" deals with the work of Swami Ramdas and Shivaji going back to the time of liberation of Maharashtra, special attention is being given to details.

Director Choudhary and his staff has left for Benares for taking special scenes of Kashi in his picture "Sach Hai" and during his stay there, "Bhagwa Zenda" will have enough time to go ahead.

"BOYS TOWN" AT METRO

Two hundred kids have wrapped themselves around the heart of a motion picture company. They are the residents of Boys Town. Homeless, they have been provided with a home. Friendless, they have found friends. Physically, mentally and spiritually, their needs are being cared for. Still, there is a void. It is the emptiness that only fatherless and motherless youngsters can know.

Father E. J. Flanagan, who has seen a dream grow into reality in his "City of Little Men", has given his boys love and understanding. It is beyond his power to find families for all. But, if he had asked for a miracle, no manifestation of a higher force could have fulfilled his wish that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's decision to make "Boys Town" which is being shown at Metro from Friday.

It meant sending Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, Director Norman Taurog and a crew of 135 to Omaha, Nebraska, a few miles from Boys Town. This was to have been a routine location, necessary to obtain authentic backgrounds and the stuff that drama is made of.

Back on the set, after three weeks at Boys Town, Director Taurog said, "All of us who made the trip felt that it was an opportunity to bring some small happiness into the lives of the boys. We did not realize the effect they would have on our own lives. To know them, to talk with them, made us appreciate the inadequacy of material things. True, our gifts brought expressions of gratitude so simple and sincere that they touched every emotion. But these boys have only one fierce and all-consuming desire. It is to belong to someone. To have one person to whom they can give the full measure of their devotion, and who, in turn, belongs to them. Each of these 200 boys asks for nothing more."

"Postman" Comes To Imperial

New Sagar Pictures With Maya And Bibbo As Stars

Ambition is a strong desire to attain a certain dynamic condition in life. When ambition is concentrated on a single static object, it comes to be called to fad or a mania.

Shishir's ambition for a motor car came within the category of a mania. He had been born with the proverbial silver spoon in the mouth, but the revolving wheel of fortune had cast him on the job of a mere postman. Out of the flickering memories of childhood, the figure of the motor car came back to his mind with irresistible strength. A poorly paid postman, he had now only one ambition if life, namely, to own a grand, big motor car.

Day-dreaming about the car led Shishir to neglect the responsible job of delivering other people's parcels to their proper addresses. This neglect led him to jail. Within the dark walls of the dungeon, however, the haunting carving for the car did not leave him. The impracticability of attaining his object through his own earnings, threw him into the hands of an unscrupulous young convict, Vinod.

Vinod and Shishir came out of the jail together, having served their terms. Shishir, now a tool in Vinod's hands, was about to step into a trap which would have placed his innocent need within the hangman's noose, when fate and Vinod's beautiful sister Uma stepped in to save him. In the result, Shishir got his car and the coveted hand of the bewitching Uma in the bargain.

That, in the bare outline, is the story of Sagar's thrilling picture "Postman", to be shortly released at the Imperial Cinema.

In the title role is Kumar, the actor who appears to have been born for romance. He made a terrific success in Sagar's "Watan", as a flambuoyant hero of the days of armoured knights. In the humbler role of a modern postman, he reveals the same emotional fire and subtlety of characterisation.

Bibbo, robust, charming and musical as ever, completes the star trio of "Postman". Yakub, probably the most hated man of the Indian screen—being the most consummate performer of villainous roles—makes a real, live villain of Vinod. The supporting cast, thoroughly competent and well chosen, is led by the inimitable Bhudo Advani.

Mr. Mahendra Thakore and Mr. Zia Sarhady, directors of "Postman" have taken care to exploit the full dramatic possibilities of the story. Mr. Anil Biswas has directed the music.

"Postman" will undoubtedly maintain the Sagar reputation for providing variety and originality in screen entertainment.

"EXTRA" RANKS MAY AGAIN BE ROAD TO SCREEN FAME

A youth named Dennis O'Keefe is one of Hollywood's most rapidly rising screen players. In a short space of time he has risen from "extra" ranks to leading man. At the present he has completed his fourth leading role in ten months, which is quite a record.

Until O'Keefe's sudden rise, Hollywood believed the road to fame no longer lay through the "extra" ranks. But his success, added to the fact that another former "extra," Alan Curtis, is now playing featured roles at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, gave new indications that the famous 100,000 to one chance of "extras" becoming stars were not too long odds.

Before the advent of talkies, dozens of stars came from the files of "extras," and Hollywood still points with pride to former "extras" who have remained top-ranking stars for years

During the past ten years, the route to screen recognition has been through the stage, vaudeville, radio and even professional modelling and screen contests.

At one time, the only apprenticeship for stardom was an "extra," and the lessons learned in this work made stars so "screen-wise" that they found little difficulty in staying at the top.

Norma Shearer began as an "extra", and even posed for artists and played a piano in theatres to stave off starvation. Both Clark Gable and Myrna Loy did "extra" work.

Janet Gaynor, whose recent comeback is one of the most remarkable in screen history, recently worked at M.-G. M. on stages where she was once an "extra."

Among the other former "extras" now holding top starring positions are Joan Crawford, whose first appearance was in "Pretty Ladies" as an "extra", Carole Lombard, Harold Lloyd, Gary Cooper, Richard Arlen, Jack Oakie and Cecilia Parker.

Even Marlene Dietrich began as an "extra", as did Greta Garbo, who played without screen credit in an advertising movie. The late Jean Harlow made one of Hollywood's most rapid rises from the "extra" ranks to stardom.

The field of "stand-in" has not been so fortunate The only former "stand-in" who became a screen name is Virginia Grey, who once stood under hot lights for Florence Rice and Madge Evans.

Metro Goldwyn Mayer To Film "Cargo Of Innocence"

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has acquired motion picture rights to the story, "Cargo of Innocence," by Eric Andrew Simpson. This is a condensed version of another story "H.M.S Tremendous" written by Simpson and first published in England as part of a collection of short stories entitled "Mushrooms on Toast". Picture rights were formerly held by Selznick International.

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW read Dickens and Shakespeare before he made his screen debut as David Copperfield, and knew verbatim when he was eight years of age Portia's speech in defence of Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice?"

PRABHAT STUDIO NEWS

"Mera Ladka" Ready For Release In Bombay

With the Municipal Election scenes which form one of the highlights of the picture, the shooting of "My Son" has just been finished. The newly-opened casting department has been able to provide a large variety of people "raw material" for the various scenes. The work of synchronising and re-recording has started this week and Mr. Bole is busy with background music and effects which he is composing with the same dexterity as he has done hitherto. From the trial of most of the edited scenes, it is pleasing to note that the result is exceptionally satisfactory, the work of the artistes, direction, music, photography and recording being in keeping with the Prabhat standard. The picture is going to be released this month at Bombay.

SHANTARAM'S NEW PICTURE

The preliminaries of Mr. Shantaram's picture are over. Mr. Bhaskar Rao has written the story which is out of the usual. Working it on rational lines, but with sentiment, he has cleared some misconceptions about some of the ideals prevailing in society. Mr. Kanekar, in writing the dialogues, has made the characters speak from the bottom of their hearts, making them shed all artificiality and sophistication. He is now engaged in composing songs which will be tuned by master Krishnarao, the eminent music director. Some of the tunes already composed by the latter for which the words will be written by Mr. Kanekar are novel and original. The rehearsals of the picture are expected to start within a week.

A Line For Every Star In Hollywood

JOAN CRAWFORD's pet dachshund, Pupchen, disappearing on "The Shining Hour", set at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, only to show up, fast asleep, beneath one of the cafe tables.

MELVYN DOUGLAS referring to his brand new daughter as "Raggedy Ann."

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN packing her bags for a personal appearance tour to Salt Lake City.

WALLCE BEERY, the victim of a gag involving a trick horse, on the STABLEMATES set.

JEANETTE MACDONALD taking dancing lessons from Ray Bolger for the "wooden shoe" number in "Sweethearts".

CLARK GABLE renewing his acquaintance with some of the flyers he met during "Test Pilot."

ROBERT YOUNG reporting for work in bathrobe and bedroom slippers. He wears them in a scene.

MARY ASTOR recuperating at a hospital from a bad fall occasioned when her horse reared.

ANN RUTHERFORD shopping for a new autum wardrobe.

ELEANOR POWELL adopting swimming as her official hobby.

SPENCER TRACY telling about the exciting polo game won by his wife at a recent meet.

ROSALIND RUSSELL packing her bags to leave England for Hollywood.

JUDY GARLAND's current ambition is to be a fancy roller-skater and, now is perfecting the waltz on skates with Bobby Jordan of the "Dead End" kids?

Scenes From Pictures Coming And Running

Ray Milland and Dorothy Lamour in "Tropic Holiday" at New Empire.

A tense moment from "The Squeaker" at the Excelsior

Madhuri and Kapoor in "The Secretary" at West End.

Rajkumari and Yamuna in 'Adhikar' at Roxy.

Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland in "Four's A Crowd" at Regal. Both of them are to be seen in very different roles at Pathe in "The Adventures Of Robin Hood."

A star from "Broadway Vanities" by A. B. Marcus, shortly coming to Excelsior.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Trainers Jennings And Malone In The Limelight

WELL-BACKED HORSES SCORE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Conditions were ideal at Mahaluxmi yesterday for the opneing of the Bombay season and it was not surprising that a good crowd attended. Backers shouted several well backed winners home and generally made an auspicious beginning.

Doubles for trainers and jockeys were notable features of the afternoon's racing. J. Malone who has long been out of touch with fortune saddled two winners in Cherie and Curialistic and Claud Jennings scored with Birthday Gift and Witness.

J. Simpson and J. Brace with a double in the saddle apiece, had a very successful afternoon. The former was astride Witness and Aldershot and the latter showed to great advantage when scoring narrowly on Cherie and Karaway in their respective races.

FAVOURITE SCORES

Always one of the best backed in the Doncaster Plate. Karaway jointly owned by Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal was hard ridden to win from the late finishing Teller. Shipstoll, in the Rajpipla jacket, commanded a big following, but the best he could manage was to finish third. Among the unplaced division Gondea and Vidalin shaped well and must be heard of before long.

There was on engaging finish to the Club Plate wherein the well-favoured Aldershot just held Le Baron at bay by a short head with Brelan in third money two lengths away. Raja Dhanrajgir's colt must have won if not hampered in his challenging effort close home. One of the best backed here Monte Carlo was not in the fighting. She must be making amends for this failure ere long.

POPULAR WINNER

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Curialistic accounted for Vanity Fair, Sea Battle and six others in the Baroda Plate, Division I. The Son of Curialis was a popular winner and had the correct handling from Whiteside. The Indian bred Husn Ara showed plenty of initial speed which must serve her to advantage over a shorter journey.

Carrying the livery of Messrs. E. D. Sheppard and F. J. Cooke Hurle, Witness scored readily in the Baroda Plate, Division II thus bringing of an 18-1 chance. The gelding son of Silverburn, a disappointment to his previous connections has only now struck winning form and does credit to his trainer Jennings. The placegetters were Gorgus and Cymro, the latter moving up too late to be a danger to the winner.

In a desperate finish for the Maiden Plate, Cherie—one of the smartest away, maintained the early advantage to win by a neck from Pompeian who, I thought, was in need of a gallop. The market choice Anand, never quite striding to the satisfaction of his rider, just saved her place from Jayant.

WEIGHT TELLS

Making the most of her light weight Birthday Gift ran away from the opposition in the Griffin Stakes and won by four lengths from Spilt Wine. A big weight proved the undoing of Flippant who was an even money favourite. Over a shorter course this obviously useful filly will have to be reckoned with.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Starlight returned to the winning list when taking the Welcome Plate. Superbly handled by Bhimrao, he made all his own running and just got home ahead of Al Hazar and Bahar Neel who in turn were separated by a short head. Tohalla ran a disappointing race for a favourite, but will pay to follow.

Maiden Arabs in Class III were on view in the two divisions of the Opening Plate. Mikhlif Pasha won Division I in ready fashion from The General, Attaf Beg and several others. The winner has the making of a good stayer and is obviously one to follow.

Backers made the correct picking in the second division for Sa'ad Faruq, the favourite won in the style as should all such good things. Assaf Mahmud and Star of Kashmir were in the minor placings and one that caught the eye was Nazar. He wants time but will win races.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. The former returned a dividend of Rs. 48 - and the handful of investors who correctly nominated the Treble Event received Rs. 208|8 each.

THE GRIFFIN STAKES—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700: Second Rs. 600: Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Fillies, 3 years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme.

Mr. Eve's BIRTHDAY GIFT 7-4, (cd. 7-5) J. Britt 1
Mrs. M. T. A. Khan's SPILT WINE 8-9, Field 2
Mr. Mahomadalli's FLIPPANT 10-4, Whiteside 3
H.H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-4, Selby 4

Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths. 1-1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 42-4|5 secs.

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 20 for places.

Favourite: Hashim.

Winner trained by H D. Appoo.

THE OPENING PLATE (Div. II). Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400: Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Jassam Mahomed Aswad's SA'AD FARUQ 8-3, E. Britt 1
Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASSAF MAHMUD 7-8 (cd. 7-9) Meekings 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz Zawri's STAR of KASHMIR 8-3, Maxwell 3
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's NAZAR 7-8, Whiteside .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths. 1 length.

Time: 1min. 55-2|5secs.

Did Not Run: Fatah al Sharq 8-3

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19 for places.

Favourite: Sa'ad Faruq.

Winner trained by Hoosein Tamavi.

THE MAIDEN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600: Third Rs. 250, and 10 per cent. in addition to the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner. For Indian Horses. Maidens at the time of starting. W.A. Allowance—Mares and Geldings 3 lbs.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's CHERIE 8-11. Brace 1
Mr. Mahomedalli's POMPEIAN 8-2, Kassim Hassan 2
Mr. A. Jasdan's ANAND 8-11, Simpson 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 9-0, Evans 4

Did Not Run:—Czardis 7-13.

Won by neck, shorthead, shorthead.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 42 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE BARODA PLATE (Div. II). Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600: Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs. E. D. Sheppard and F. J. Cook-Hurle's WITNESS 7-9, Simpson. 1
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-0, Kassim Hasan 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's CYMRO 9-2, Evans 3
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr M. P. M. Dalal's DANTE 8-3 Orne 4

All Ran.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 41 4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 189 for win, and Rs. 40, Rs. 41 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE BARODA PLATE (Div. I) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600: Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. J. E. Malone's CURIALISTIC 9-0, Whiteside .. 1
Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's VANITY FAIR 7-13, Selby. 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-12, Brace 3
Mr. L. Musry's COME UP 9-0 Simpson 4

Did Not Run:—Amulet 8-11

Won by head, 4 lengths, shorthead.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 45 and Rs. 20 places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE DONCASTER PLATE Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 8-3, Brace 1
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 9-0, Maxwell 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's SHIPSTOLL 7-7 (cd. 7-8), Selby 3
The Prince Aly Khan's GOUDEA 8-6, Alford 4

Did Not Run:—Britebeard 8-2.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CLUB PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Manton's ALDERSHOT 7-13, Simpson 1
Raja Dhanrajgir's LE BARON 7-12, Evans 2
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 8-4, Selby 3
Mr. M. Ali Asker's ACCIDENTAL 8-5, Meekings 4

Did Not Run:—Meddlesome, 9-2, Dancing Comet 8-7 and Flippant 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 73 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE WELCOME PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race in any class after 31st March, 1938 and all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's STARLIGHT 7-11, Bhimrao .. 1
Mr. Abdul Khaliq Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-6, Obaid 2
Mr. Mahomed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 8-6, B. McQuade 3
Mr. C. Jennings's AJWAD 8-0, Brace 4

Did Not Run:—Jahan Ara 9-6 and Dhiyab 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 324 for win, Rs. 67, Rs. 28 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

JAMNADAS' APPEAL TO WORKERS NOVEMBER 7

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of an appeal to workers says:—

The 7th of November is now close at hand and on Monday next workers, all over the Bombay Presidency, will go on one day's strike as a protest against the "Industrial Disputes Bill" now under discussion in the Legislative Assembly in Poona.

Your representatives in the Bombay Legislative Assembly have worked arm in arm with their colleagues of the Independent Labour Party, the Democratic Swaraj Party and a few independents in fighting the Bill like Trojans and have resisted it inch by inch its passage through the Assembly.

They have been ever borne by the mechanical majority of the Government. Government have also been able to secure the cooperation of the Chair in order to force long hours of work in the Assembly. The normal 4½ hours of the working day in the Assembly have been increased bit by bit to six, seven and 8 hours a day as if by way of punishing us for our constitutional fight. But our comrades have never wavered in their stout opposition. The Bill had helf up for 63 days and over 125 divisions nad taken and this epic fight for the workers' freedom will never be cherished by us with proud memories. The voice of protest has reacned the whole presidency and also every part of the country.

In the name of the Indian working class and the All-India Trade Union Congress I call upon you to make the 7th of November a great success by a total stoppage of all business throughout the Presidency

Amand The Bill

Mr. Nathubhai Parolekar, President, United Khandesh Kamgar Federation; member of Congress Socialist Party and a foremost Congress leader of Maharashtra, says:—

It would be difficult to find another piece of Labour legislation which is so blatantly anti-working class as the Bombay Trades Disputes Bill.

I request the Congress Ministry either to amend the Bill in accordance with the wishes of the Trade Union Congress or to withdraw it.

Plot Against Soviet Union

Moscow Journal's Analysis Of Chamberlain's Policy

LONDON, Oct. 26.(By Air Mail)

The daily attacks in the Soviet press on the Munich agreement and its consequences have taken more and more the character of denunciations of Mr. Chamberlain's art and his personal policies.

The original explanation offered to the Soviet public was that Mr. Chamberlain avoided war at all costs from a fear of arming the working classes. A writer in the Government organ "Izvestia" this week pictured Mr. Chamberlain as "the candidate for the gendarme of Europe," with missionary zeal paving the way for making Europe Fascist and for lying low the forces of democracy.

An entirely new version is now provided by a writer in the Leningrad "Krasnaya Gazeta." He has discerned a deep-laid plot not only against the Soviet Union but also against Germany and Japan. Mr. Chamberlain's attitude on Austria and Czechoslovakia is attributed to his desire of clearing the way eastward for Herr Hitler and so of making easier an attack on the Soviet Union and diverting Hitler's attention from the west. Viewing the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan as Britain's greatest enemies, Mr. Chamberlain, it is declared, is seeking to embroil all three in the hope that the Soviet Union would be destroyed and Germany and Japan reduced to dependence on Britain. "England," it is added "hates the Soviet Union and dreams of destroying it. She wants to turn loose the Fascist aggressors against the Soviet Union."

BOMBAY CO-OP. INSURANCE SOCIETY

100 Per Cent Increase In Business

Diwan Bahadur Chunilal Mancklal Gandhi, the President of the Bombay Co-op. Insurance Society at its Eighth Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, addressing the gathering said:

The increasing popularity of our Society has been reflected in the remarkable growth of new business viz. Rs. 20,20,350 as against Rs. 9,81,500 during the preceding year recording a rise of over 100 per cent. The total membership of the Society increased to 5,829 by addition of 1,757 new members during the year. The business in force at the end of the year was Rs. 49,1,410-15-6 after deduction of re-assurances.

The Society continues to cater to the Life Insurance requirement of the man with limited means as will be evidenced by the fact that almost half the total number of policies issued during the year was for Rs. 500 and under. The number of Co-operative Societies working as the Society's agents has increased to 153 producing a new business of Rs 4,31,750 as against Rs. 3,47,600 during the preceding year. Life Insurance which inculcates the habit of thrift and systematic, almost compulsory, saving is an important requirement of these classes who can ill-afford to pay for it in the ordinary way. Thrift and Loan Societies, therefore, organised for them by the Millowners and other employers may be instrumental in affording them the necessary facilities for encouraging Insurance by advancing to their members premiums as interest-free loans to be recovered from them in instalments. The loss of interest on such advances may be recouped from the commission earned by the Societies as our agents.

CREDITABLE PROGRESS

The progress made by the Society can be said to be very creditable for its age. It has undergone two successful valuations and declared decent bonuses; it owns a modern building in the heart of the Insurance Colony; its organisation is spreading all over the country and it likely to bring in a continuous flow of business. With its low rates, high bonuses, prudent management by persons imbued with the spirit of service and absence of vested interests the Society should appeal to a still larger number of the public to insure their lives with.

TRIPURI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail)

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress writes:—

The site at Tilwara Ghat having been finally selected on the 15th October, the Construction Committee took up the work of clearing the Jungle and started taking trial borings for water supply.

The Co-ordination Committee held its sittings from 8th to 10th October., and again met on the 25th of October The programme of work decided by the said committee is given below:—

1. It has been decided that messing arrangements in the Congress Nagar should be managed through Hotels from various provinces who would cater to the needs of their respective constituents. The Provincial Congress Committees are being requested to call for and recommend the names of such hotel keepers who will undertake this work for the delegates and visitors in the Congress Nagar from their respective provinces. All such persons can communicate directly with this office or through their Provincial Congress offices to get the particulars of the terms on which licences can be issued to them.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS

2. The lighting of the Congress Nagar is being proposed to be done either by electricity or by Kitson light. Quotations are being invited to see the comparative cost and take the decision early. The particulars for the quotation could be obtained from the office of the Reception Committee.

3. Persons intending to take photographs in the Nagar should obtain a licence for Rs. 25. Any one found taking photos without licence will run the risk of his camera being confiscated till the fee for licence is paid.

4. The Radio and Film Companies should communicate with this office regarding their terms for their operations during the Congress session in the Nagar.

5. Volunteers intending to take part in the Congress have been requested to contribute for their dresses. Fifteen hundred such dresses will have to be prepared for which tailoring firms of individual tailors are being asked to give their quotation. Particulars regarding the dress can be obtained from this office. Three officers have been appointed to train volunteers all over the province and the District Congress committee are being requested to enrol volunteers and keep them ready for joining the training classes and centres, which will be located near their places. The training officers will join their duties shortly and their tour programme will be communicated.

MOVE TO PREVENT STUDENTS' STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Drastic measures have been taken by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., to prevent strike by students in schools and colleges under its control. The Board, it is understood, has passed resolution expressing grave concern over indiscipline in schools and colleges and a tendency to strike and therefore urged upon the heads of institutions and the Department of Education to take all possible steps including withdrawal of grants-in-aid and recognition to enforce discipline among students. It is understood that the resolution was opposed by a section of the House, but was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution authorises the Education Department to withdraw recognition from the schools where strikes occur. This would penalize strikers as well as the school management.

Hitherto the only action which the Education Department could take was the withdrawal of grants-in-aid which did not affect strikers but penalized schools only.

It is said that the members of the Board were greatly influenced by speeches delivered in some educational institutions at Allahabad by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U.P. condemning students' strikes and threatening that the institutions wherein such strikes occurred should be closed down and recognition should be withdrawn.

These speeches were delivered only a few days ago, when the Premier was on a visit to this city. He apparently took serious view of students' strikes.

KEEP YOUR CASH in a Godrej PATENT Jointless CASH-BOX
MICE DESTROY LIFE'S SAVINGS
Police Officer's Loss
Moradabad (By Mail)
Distrusting banks and other places of safe deposit, a retired sub-inspector of police here kept his life's savings in a box in his house.
He kept them in neatly tied bundles of currency notes—Rs. 8,000 in all. He locked the box and put it in a room. Once a day he opened the room and gave a tug to the lock to make sure that it was safe.
Recently he felt the need to take a few notes out of his hoard. He opened the box, but to his horror saw nothing but a heap of finely cut pieces of paper.
Investigation showed that mice had bored a hole in the box, and, entering it, had cut up all the currency notes inside
Reproduced from: The "Evening News of India" December 27, 1937.
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Table Tennis

Barna Beats Bellak In Best Of 5 Games

HUNGARIAN PLAYERS' SUPERB DISPLAY AT BANDRA GYM.

It was table tennis played to perfection, at the Bandra Gymkhana, on Saturday evening, where the two Hungarian Champions, Viktor Barna and Lazlo Bellak, gave an exhibition of the game.

Critics were unanimous that the big crowd that turned out to witness the visitors play against each other, as well as against the selected local players, got more than their money's worth and had never before seen Table Tennis played to such a highest mark of skill and accuracy.

The star match, of the evening, in which the Hungarian Champions were pitched against each other, provided an extraordinary standard of the game and it was a treat to watch both players attempting and playing accurately with ease unimaginable shots and placings. This was an epic encounter resulting in a win for Barna in best of 5 games, the final score being (19-21) (21-15) (21-14) and (21-15).

In the first singles match, in which H. M. Barafwala faced Barna across the table, resulted in a comfortable victory for the Hungarian player in straight games of (21-9) and (21-14). Barna took things easy and allowed the Bombay man 23 points in the two games.

It was the same tale in the second match, Bellak beating the Bombay Champion, K. H. Kapadia by (21-18) and (21-5).

The following are the complete results of the matches played on Saturday:

RESULTS

V. Barna beat H. M. Barafwala (21-9) (21-14).

L. Bellak beat K. H. Kapadia (21-18) (21-5).

Barna and Bellak beat Parelwala and Kumana (21-11) (21-15).

V. Barna beat I. N. Laljee (21-10) (21-7).

L. Bellak beat Sen (21-6) (21-10).

V. Barna beat L. Bellak (19-21) (21-15) (21-14) (21-15).

To-day's Matches

The following is the programme of to-day's exhibition matches, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m.:

V. Barna vs. K. H. Kapadia.

L. Bellak vs. D. H. Kapadia.

V. Barna and L. Bellak vs. I. N. Laljee and H. M. Barafwala.

V. Barna vs. Parelwala.

L. Bellak vs. Nariman.

V. Barna vs. L. Bellak.

MESSRS. BARNA AND BELLAK, WORLD-RENOWNED TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONS, WHO ARE NOW IN BOMBAY. THEY WILL PLAY EXHIBITION MATCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

National Flag Is Symbol Of Unity And Humility

NO NEED FOR PARADING IT IN FACE OF OPPOSITION, SAYS MAHATMA

The following appears in the latest "Harijan" from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi:—

Here is a letter from a correspondent:

"It has become a far too common occurrence and therefore deserving of notice at your hands to set up the National Tri-coloured Flag in such a manner as to indicate rivalry with or predominance over the religious flags and other symbols exhibited on occasions of religious worship and festivities. While we all desire that the National Flag should be a symbol of unity and determination to achieve uninterrupted progress in all directions, we should be undoing this very purpose by trying to make rivalry between the National Flag and other flags and symbols connected with religion which should predominate on occasions of religious ceremony. The enthusiasm of some of our workers leads them to error in this respect and in fact to develop an opposition in some quarters to the National Flag which did not exist before.

Some times, again, private interests and factions seek to make use of the National feeling in respect of the Flag and exploit it for their own purposes by mixing up a quarrel with the National Flag and confusing the issues in regard to incidents.

It seems as if ever so many of the movements for which you were responsible are liable to be miscontrued and misdirected, unless you are always ready to re-explain, re-interpret and prevent misdirection. I particularly fear the consequences of doing anything to create a rivalry between the National Flag and the religious symbols of either Hindus or Musalmans or of others. The tendency of setting up the National Flag on temple cars and temples towers offends my sense of the universality of religion and the incongruity of trying to nationalise God."

As the author of the idea of a National Flag and its make up which in essence the present Flag represents, I have felt grieved how the Flag has been often abused and how it has even been used to cover violence. The flag has been designed to represent non-violence expressed through real communal unity and non-violent labour which the lowliest and highest can easily undertake with the certain prospect of making substantial and wet imperceptible addition to the wealth of the country. But to-day it must be confessed that from that standpoint it is merely a piece of tricolour cloth not always Khadi and is not proud of and a living emblem of communal unity and equalising labour in which all participate. The spinning wheel does hum in thousands of village huts. But compared to what should be, the result is poor.

SYMBOL OF HUMILITY

Moreover the National Flag, if it is a symbol of non-violence it must also mean humility. If I had my way I would not exhibit it at any meeting which is not a purely Congress meeting, if a single person objects to it. The dignity of the Flag cannot be lowered by yielding even to a single objector at a non-Congress meeting. Its dignity will be lowered when, it is hauled down for fear of the power we want to oust. The dignity will be still more lowered when we exhibit it at meetings or on Congress offices though we have no living faith in communal unity and the spinning wheel with all its implications. Since the Flag is not a religious symbol and represents and reconciles all religions, in religious processions, or temple or religious gathering it has no place. Everything has its value when it is in its place. It has none when it is out of its place. Bullion and banknotes have no value whatsoever in the desert of Sahara. Indeed in the present state of tension, I would not hoist it on Government buildings or municipal offices unless it is accepted not merely by an overwhelming vote but unanimously. I have no hesitation in saying that even one vote cast against it, may be mischievously, should have its weight if the flag is a symbol of non-violence and humility.

My correspondent has evidently more faith in the power of my pen, than I have. I write not because I believe that my word would carry weight where it is intended to carry. But I may not reject the correspondent's appeal. His arguments and facts I accept. I may not restrain myself simply because of the fear that my word may miscarry. Anyway it does me good to redeclare my faith in the flag with all the implications I have mentioned.

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Poona Weather Report

POONA, Nov. 5.

A trough of low pressure in South of the Bay of Bengal is concentrating. Thundershowers occurred locally in Malabar and at a few stations in Mysore, and South-east Madras, Cochin reports three quarters of an inch. Night temperatures continued to be appreciably below normal in Orissa.

Forecast (until evening of November 6). Scattered thundershowers will occur in the South of the Peninsula. Isolated light showers also expected in Assam.—A.P.

NO BAN ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN AHMEDABAD

POONA, Nov. 4.

With reference to a report that the police have banned labour demonstrations and processions in Ahmedabad, Government have not received any representation so far, says a Press Note issued by the Bombay Government.

The Note adds that, as far as Government have been able to ascertain, the only action taken at Ahmedabad has been the republication of rules regulating processions, which were first applied in 1934. Under these rules, 48 hours' notice of a procession has to be given to the police. It is incorrect to say, states the Note in conclusion, that any ban on demonstrations or processions has been imposed.

The Kamdar Union, however, threatens to disobey the order if it is not withdrawn in time.—A.P.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY TO BE CORPORATION?

(From Our Corresnondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

The Provincial Government has in response to the demand of the Rate-Payers Association, Nagpur asked the Nagpur Municipal Committee and also the Civil Station Municipality to state their views about constituting one municipality for the whole of Nagpur and raising its status to that of a corporation.

The Provincial Government point out that the proposal involves higher taxation but before proceeding further would like to know the views of the two committees and also that of the Commissioner, Nagpur Division as to the desirability and feasibility of the proposal.

Four Arrested For Alleged Soliciting

The Vigilance Branch of the C.I.D. under Sub-Inspectors Rane and Parulekar got active in the locality round about the Museum on Saturday night. Three women who were stated to be soliciting and a pimp were arrested and were lodged at the Esplanade lock-up.

Peeps Into History Of Strikes

Why Bombay Government Wants To Avert Them

(From A Special Correspondent).

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, in a special message to the workers of Bombay, says:

'I am sure that if the workers have been following the doings of the Congress Ministry for them, they will appreciate our efforts to better their conditions and see that they are organised on proper lines. I wish them well and appeal to them not to be intimidated or coerced into undertaking futile strikes at the instance of interested parties. I am sure that the workers know full well in their heart of hearts that their interests are quite safe in the hands of the Indian National Congress.

MR. MUNSHI'S MESSAGE

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister in the course of a special message to the workers of Bombay says: "This Government came into power to improve the conditions of workers. The Bill is for the welfare of the workers. Every action which it has taken so far is to secure that end and this Government will not hesitate to repeal this Act wholesale if it goes against the real interests of workers'. But Government is confident that through the machinery of this Bill the workers will be protected from loss and poverty and harassment by the employers, and they will come out stronger than ever."

These two messages easily remind one of the Congress Election Manifesto, which laid down that the Congress policy was to provide suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between the employers and workers, the protection against economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests that was one reason why the Congress Cabinet has taken up the Trades Disputes Bill, which has now passed all three readings in the Assembly.

Secondly the condition of the industrial workers in the Province generally, and in the City particularly, was such that some kind of legislation had to be brought forth immediately with a view to see that they were organised on proper lines. There has been industrial unrest in the City and the province resulting in workers going on strikes on flimsy excuses, due to want of proper guidance.

TRIVIAL CAUSES

For example, during the years 1933-37 the workers went on strike in the Province of Bombay 105 times for trivial or no apparent cause or through mere misunderstanding. This involved 59,256 workers who lost 365,050 days. The result of these strikes was that the employers came out on top 85 times, and it was only 14 times that the workers were successful. If the workers had proper advice and proper guidance they possibly would not have resorted to strike and would not have lost lakhs of rupees in wages, nor would they have resorted to strike if they had been properly organised.

NUMBER OF MILLS DECREASED

During the years 1929-36 there were 522 strikes involving 651-515 workers who lost 15,951,518 days, 344 of these were unsuccessful, 113 successful and 62 partially successful.

Then again the decrease in the number of mills in the City of Bombay is not a little due to the industrial unrest and lightning strikes that the workers resorted to, due to want of proper guidance. In 1926-27 there were 83 mills in the City of Bombay, which dropped to 69 in 1936-37.

If the workers had been well organised and had tried the method of conciliation and negociations before they actually resorted to strike, their conditions would have been much better than at present.

CONCILIATION BENEFITS

Between the years 1934-38, 51 disputes were brought before the Chief Conciliator before the workers went on strike; 22 of them were decided in favour of the workers while only 9 were decided in favour of the employers. This should be reason enough for the workers to approve of the method of conciliation, especially when they take into consideration the results they had obtained by resort to strikes without recourse to conciliation and negotiations.

SOME MORE FACTS

Here is another set of facts which should enlighten the workers. Between the years 1921-37 there were 1.318 strikes out of which only 226 were successful. The number of people involved in these successful strikes were 209.-394 and the number of days lost by them was 1.202.806.

During the same period the number of industrial disputes in the Province the duration of which was longer than a month were 83, involving 8.95,956 workers who lost 53.256,739 days. 48 of these resulted against the workers and only 10 were entirely in their favour.

HOW STRIKES ENDED

In the year 1938 in the Province there were 66 strikes resorted to by workers for trivial or no apparent cause, involving 17,900 workers who lost 306.570 days. Out of these strikes 46 were in favour of the employers and only 9 in favour of the workers The rest were either compromised or were inconclusive

The number of strikes that were resorted to in the Province of Bombay during the year 1934. not included in the list of strikes for trivial causes were 103. involving 189,196 workers who lost 3,577.353 days. 55 of these strikes ended in favour of the employers and 40 in favour of the workers and the rest were either compromised or were inconclusive.

WORKING CLASS POPULATION

In the Province of Bombay there are about 420,716 workers employed in the different industries. Those of them in the textile industry number 285.315; in engineering 25,046; in chemicals, dyes, etc. 16,802; and the rest are employed in other miscellaneous industries. The average income of those employed in the textile industry after including the increases that they have been receiving since the interim recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee comes to over a rupee per head per day.

Thus those employed in the Textile industry alone in the Province would lose Rs. 3,58,100 by staying away from work for a day. Bombay workers employed in the textile industry would lose Rs. 183,900. On a moderate calculation the loss of the workers as a whole in the Province by remaining out of work for one day would be about Rs. 5 lakhs. Apart from this, the loss to the industry should be enormous. If all the workers employed in the various industries in the City stayed away from work for a day, they would lose more than 2-1/2 lakhs.

All this they would be losing just because they have been wrongly told that the Industrial Disputes Bill is not in their interest.

Workers' Interests Quite Safe In Hands Of Congress

Premier Kher's Appeal To Labour Not To Be Intimidated Into Futile Strike

Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher in a message to workers regarding Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill says:

I am happy to readily respond to the request to give a message to the workers of Bombay.

It should be known to the workers by now that the policy of the Congress Ministry is to try and bring about industrial peace by the process of conciliation and negotiations as far as possible, so that a strike should be not the first weapon, but the last in the armoury of the workers. What does the Bill seek to do? I want the workers to note this. Instead of a strike immediately any changes are introduced in their working conditions or whenever they have any demands or grievances to put forward, there will be, first, attempts to have conciliation proceedings in order to find out whether the disputes are capable of adjustment or not It would be wrong to say that this takes away the right to strike. Under the legislation it will be obligatory to make attempts at conciliation before either a lock-out on the side or a strike on the other.

I would emphatically state that the workers retain the right to strike—and the legislation has been so evolved that hereafter, when the workers do go on strike after exhausting all other methods of arriving at a settlement—the employers would have to think a hundred times before they persist in resisting demands of the workers. The strikes in future will be strikes which are bound to be successful, unlike the past ones.

Should I remind the workers that we have in our own humble way tried to do our duty to them and served the interests of the labour? Within a few way of our coming into office, we enunciated our labour policy. In furtherance of that policy we appointed the Textile Enquiry Committee to enquire into the wages and working conditions of the workers. Within a few months the workers found that nearly a crore of rupees were put into their pockets. We have brought forward this measure now to see that the workers are not subjected to the exploitation as they have been hitherto. I am sure that if they have been following the doings of the Bombay Congress Ministry for them, I am confident they will appreciate our efforts to better the conditions of workers and see that they are organised on proper lines. I wish them well, and appeal to them not to be intimated or coerced into undertaking a futile strike at the instance of interested parties. I am sure that the workers know full well in their heart of hearts that their interests are quite safe in the hands of the Indian National Congress.

"BEST ATTEMPT AT PEACEFUL AND AMICABLE SETTLEMENT"

Bill Is In Fulfilment Of Election Manifesto: B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Workers

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued a long statement in regard to the Trade Disputes Bill and the contemplated strike against it, of which the following are excerpts:—

Ever since the Bill was introduced, some labour leaders in Bombay City, the statement says, have started a virulent propaganda both against the Bill and the Congress including Congress Government.

Before entering the Legislatures, the Congress had declared its policy in the famous election manifesto on the basis of which the elections were fought. In it, various promises were made, by every one of which the Congress will stand.

IN FULFILMENT

The Trade Disputes Bill is brought before the Assembly, in fulfilment of the promise made to the workers in the declaration of labour policy. It is a best attempt so far made to provide for peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED

The statement then, in a succinct form deals with the various objections "trumpeted from house tops", which will be proved to be absolutely unfounded and untrue on closer examination.

The statement then proceeds to deal with these objections one by one, and takes the opportunity to once again appeal to the workers on behalf of the Congress to try to understand the exact provisions of the Bill and refuse to be misguided by those who have, on this occasion, joined hands with the most reactionary, for reasons best known to themselves.

The statement concludes by saying "So long as the Province of Bombay is governed by a Congress Government, the workers can get what is theirs by right without resorting to strike. Let Congress serve them and fight for them before they feel compelled to resort to strike."

A fuller text of the statement will appear in to-morrow's issue.

INTENSE ACTIVITY ON EVE OF STRIKE

Intense activity was witnessed on Saturday on the part of both B. P. C. C. and the Council of Action (B. P. T. U. C.) in connection with the one-day general strike which is to come off on Monday.

Lorries with loud speakers went about the city, and the Mill-area in particular.

Desh Sevikas distributed pamphlets in the Mill-area exhorting workers not to go on strike.

A meeting of the I. L. P. was held at Dr. Ambedkar's house during Saturday night, for considering plans for strike on Monday. Some of the members of the party in the Assembly were also present.

The discussion lasted over two hours and it was decided that members of the party be posted in various centres in Mill-area, and that responsible members should tour round on Monday.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

As a result of the intensive propaganda carried on by the Labour Association against the one-day strike proposed for November 7, it appears there is no chance of any mill remaining closed on that day.

The Millowners' Association have therefore intimated all mills to keep working on November 7, although some mills had originally contemplated to close on that day as usual on account of Diwali holiday. -A. P

See Pages 31 & 36.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Fair Activity In Wheat: Linseed Quiet

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

NEW YORK COTTON

The activity in New York cotton was colourless, as approaching holidays restricted operations. Prices, later, improved on some buying support.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Wheat was fairly active on speculative enquiry influenced by unfavourable Australian cables.

Linseed was quiet and uninteresting.

BULLION.

London gold price remained steady without any change. Silver was higher by 1|8d. on fresh buying.

Local market was slightly more active but the demand was restricted by foreign uncertainties.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

	New York, Nov 5
Previous closing	8.42
To-day's opening	8.41
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.43
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

	Liverpool, Nov 5
Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.75
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-8
July August	Rs. 157-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 5

The New York cotton showed very little activity following colourless Liverpool cables while approaching holidays also restricted operations to great extent, otherwise there was nothing interesting.

The trading in December commenced at 8.41 i.e. one point lower than the last closing. Prices early eased a little on scattered selling but later improved on stray support with the rate rising to 8.42 when further buying occurred and December finally closed at 8.43.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov 5

In the local market Broach April/May, after opening at Rs. 155-10 declined to Rs. 155-6 but finally closed at Rs. 155-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.50/8.43) 8.41/8.41
January (8.42/8.42) 8.34/8.33
March (8.43/8.41) 8.34/8.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Nov 5
American January (4.80)	4.75
American March (4.82)	4.77
Egyptian January (7.93)	7.89
Egyptian March (7.88)	7.84

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

	London, Nov 5
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4)	0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2)	1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2)	1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6)	1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop November December (£19 1/8 sellers) £19 paid and value
Dundee November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning November (£21) £21

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 buyers
Forward January March (8 1/2 paid and value) 8 7/16 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay November December (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers

METALS

	London, Nov 4
Tin	(£212 buyers £212 1/4 sellers. Steady) £212 buyers £212 1/4 sellers. Steady
Lead	(£15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers. Easier) £15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers Easier
Electrolytic Copper	(£51 1/2 to £52 1/2) £51 1/2 to £52 1/2
Iron	(112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Nov 5
Previous closing	4.76 1/8
To-day's opening	4.76
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.75 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Nov 5
Previous closing	4.76.06
To-day's opening	4.76.06
To-day's closing	4.75.96

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Nov 5
Previous closing	178.78
To-day's opening	178.78
To-day's closing	178.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 5

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.76.06 and then eased to 4.75.96 on lack of support with the rate subsequently showing steadier tendency.

Franc opened at 178.78 and remained steady with not much variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.351) 13.345
New York on Bombay (35.59) 35.55
Berlin on Bombay (88 5/8) 88 5/8
London on Milan (90.43) 90.46
London on Shanghai (0-8) 0-8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-6-1) £7-6-1
Silver (19 1/2d.) 19 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Nov 5

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India and speculators bought. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Nov 5
Spot	(19 1/2) 19 5/8+1/8
Forward	(19 3/16) 19 5/16+1/8

LONDON GOLD

	London, Nov 5
Gold Bars Fine per ounce	(£7-6-1) £7-6-1

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Nov 5
Silver ready	50 15 0
Silver Kartak	50 14 0
Silver Magshar	50 15 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 8 3
Gold Kartak	36 8 6
Gold Magshar	36 8 9
Sovereign	23 8 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 5
Wheat January	3 14 3
Wheat May	3 1 3
Linseed May	4 10 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 5

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 52 1/4d. The market was devoid of any activity following uninspiring overseas cables with the general tendency lower.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.63 1/4. Prices advanced on scattered local support influenced by better overseas cables, with the rate rising to 0.63 7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 5

General Motors (dol 50) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 3/4) dol 35 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 64 7/8) dol 63 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 3/4) unquoted

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 5

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 98/4 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 5

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Abundance Of Loanable Capital

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 5

On the Money Market with the usual first November Government and other dividend disbursements, loan supplies, especially from non-clearing quarters, were plentiful for all requirements. This abundance of loanable capital however had an adverse effect on discount rates, which again moved to lower levels.

Wall Street opened very sluggish owing to pre-election caution, but fractional gains finally predominated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Limited Volume Of Business

CALCUTTA, Nov 5

Jutes: There is practically nothing fresh in this section to-day. Speculative issues ruled steady and unchanged. The volume of business was limited. Coals were fairly asked for and a good number of stocks dealt at gradually advancing rates. Teas: Not much interest was taken but prices were kept steady. In miscellaneous apart from usual dealings in speculative issues of this counter there was very little to report. Government securities were steady at last levels.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 98/4; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot.

Cottons: Jiyajirao Cotton 25/4; New Victoria pref 3/13; Sutlej Cotton 10/2.

Coals: Aldih 4/11; Churulia 1/12; Deoli 7/14; Dhemo Main 13; East India 24/14; Equitable 35/4; Hurriladih 15/12; Union 26/6; West Jamuria 31 small lots.

Jutes: Bally 165 small lot; Barnagore 131 small lot; Belvedere 338 small lot; Cheviot 162; Fort William 210; Howrah 51/4; Kamarhatty 478; National 21/7; Central pref 137; Rameshwara pref 9/13.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 6/6; Consolidated Tin 6/4; Indian Copper 2/7; Indian 28/12; Steel Corpn ord 8 small lot; British India Corpn ord 3/3; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 20/4; Raza 13/10; Upper Ganges 11/6; Killcott 42/8 small lots; Moheema 8/6; Pussumbing 4.—A. P.

Sterling Purchases

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

A communique issued by the Manager, of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states that sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week-ended Friday, November 4 1938, amounted to £250,000.—A. P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Nov 5

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for December is 51 3/8d. The previous close was 51 5/8d.

Bose Reprimands Students And Leaves Meeting

Police Officers Roughly Handled And Glass Panes Smashed

RAJSHAHI, Nov. 5.

A meeting of the Rajshahi college students, which was addressed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, broke up in confusion due to disturbances from a section of the audience.

The police tried to prevent the disturbers from entering the hall. Some of them effected an entrance whereupon confusion was created in the hall and Mr. Bose left the meeting.

After Mr. Bose had left, a section of the students surrounded two police sub-inspectors, who were roughly handled. Some glass panes were smashed, and the efforts of the principal to pacify the students, came to nothing.

Mr. Bose, in a press statement, said that he was sorry that a section of the Muslim students took into their heads to try and disturb the proceedings of the meeting in the common room, and requested them to exercise self-restraint and not to be swayed by such incidents.

He later addressed a largely attended public meeting in Rajshahi and also attended a meeting of the Congress Election Board in connection with the Municipal elections. He left late at night for Calcutta.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155/14 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 155/8 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 156/2 but renewed selling checked further improvement and prices reacted to Rs. 155/14. The market was barely steady.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down and it opened as expected. The local market was not affected and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 155/10. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G. M G.—			
Broach A/M	155	4	0
Broach J/A	157	2	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J	140	2	0
Oomra March	140	12	0
F G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J	117	12	0
Bengal March	119	0	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 100 Jan. 111 March 115 May 128 July 137 Oct. 142 at Cross Rate 4.76 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—Liverpool May 1939 4.79 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 158—Liverpool July 1939 4.79 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M 1939 156—New York May 8.22 Rs. 36 at Cross Rate 4.76 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A 1939 158—New York July 8.13 Rs. 31 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.76 1/8.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov. 4.

SAKEL—	
November	14.21+ 2.
January	14.58+ 6.
March	14.75+ 8.
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.24+2.
February	11.26+ 6.
GIZA—	
November	14.41+ 9.
January	14.49+11.
March	14.52+15.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

GIZA—	
Spot	8.40+ 2
November	7.77— 3.
January	7.89— 4.
March	7.84— 4.
May	7.79— 4
January	8.06 —1
March	8.04— 1.
May	8.00+ 2
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.50— 3.
November	6.30— 2
January	6.35— 2
March	6.36— 3
May	6.37— 3
July	6.38— 2.
October	6.16— 1.
November	6.08— 1

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2w to £7-6-1. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.78. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.76 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19 1/2d. India and speculators sold and the support was poor. Later on there were sellers at 1/16 over fixed quotations. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 51-11-0 and forward is Rs. 50-15-6. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8. The local market was quiet with scattered buying in silver while gold was fairly steady.

GOLD			
Ready	36	8	3
Kartak delivery	36	8	6
Kartak Tejimandi	0	1	0
Magsir delivery	36	8	6
Magsar Tejimandi	0	9	0
SILVER			
Ready	50	13	4
Kartak delivery	50	13	4
Kartak Tejimandi	0	4	0
Magsar delivery	50	13	4
Magsar Tejimandi	0	13	0

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 4.

Copper	£45 18 3
Lead	£16 2 6
Spelter	£14 13 9
Tin	£213 7 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov. 4.

December 5s. 6 1/2d.

Further Rise In Tata Steel Shares

GENERAL BUYING MEETS REALISING

Good Support On Easy Setback

BOMBAY: November 5.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet awaiting the Elections and holidays next week. Tuesday, 8th inst. is "Election Day" and Friday, 11th inst. is "Armistice Day." Thus there was not much fresh business and scattered realising resulted in a decline of dollar half in U. S. Steel shares, while Anaconda Copper shares were unchanged.

The local Market seems to have picked good tone and an optimistic feeling is gaining ground. There was alround improvement at the beginning of the session and prices moved up, but later on there was scattered realising and prices reacted. The undertone of the market was good.

It appears that there is determined move on the part of some Operators to push up prices and in view of improved industrial outlook chances are in favour of higher prices and purchases on setbacks are likely to prove profitable in the long run.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at a rise of Rs. 15 at Rs. 1,435 and advanced to Rs. 1,455. This sharp rise over yesterday's advance influenced some realising which checked the rise and prices reached to Rs. 1,425 and again hardened to Rs. 1,440.

The buying was of a general nature and all Sections present good undertone. All offerings were well absorbed and towards the close there was renewed buying and the tone was fairly firm.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420	0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	900	0
100	CENTURY	270	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA XD	244	0
100	COLABA	152	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E D Sassoon	0 5	9
100	Finlay	120	0
100	GOKAK	154	8
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	271	0
150	Laxmi	512	8
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	136	0
250	Model	47	8
50	MYSORE	92	8
200	NEW GREAT	242	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	71	0
1,000	Sholapur	3100	0
50	SIMPLEX	83	0
100	SWADESHI	226	0
100	Swan	105	10
500	Vishnu	1195	0
1.000	Western	860	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	112	12
25-50	Central	30	2
500	Imperial	1580	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	381	14
50-100	India	145	0
100	Reserve Bank	115	0
5	Unions	5 10	6
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	114	4
	INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire	696	4
15-100	Jupiter	12	13
20	Mercantile	52	0
15-100	New India	33	8
200	Oriental	4325	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	132	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1435	0
10	Ajmer	12	2
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	Bom Tram.	XD122	8
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	156	4
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	156	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1330	0
	RAILWAYS		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	940	0
100	C. Province	100	4
100	Dn. Baramati	103	4
100	Gujarat	99	4
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Ser[illegible]inj	101	0
500	Tapti Va[illegible]	725	0
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp	8	8
2sh	Indian Copper	2-7-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	10
10	Shivrajpur	47	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1440	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	303	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bombay Dyeing (902/8) 910 906 907 893 902 900
Century (269) 272/8 271/8 270
Central India (243) 245 246 244
Kohinoor (269) 271 272 270 271
New Great (233) 240 241 242
Simplex (82) 82/8 83
Swadeshi (224) 225 226 227 226
Associated Cement (113) 113/8 114/4 115 114 114/4
Andhra (1430) 1430 1432 1435
Tata Hydro (156) 156
Tata Power (1330) 1335 1340 1332 1335 1327 1330
T Steel Dfd. (1420) 1435 1440 1455 1440 1445 1425 1440 1437 1440
T. Steel Ord. (299) 302 306 304 305 303 302 303
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (158/4) 159/8 159/12
Bellapur (184) 187 189 188/8 188
B. Steam (216) 216
B. Burma (511/4) 518 521 515 517/8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	312	0
60 BELAPUR SUGAR	188	0
20[illegible] 25 Bombay Sale Dep	850	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	216	0
125 B. BURMA	517	8
50 Burma Conty.	176	4
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-7-9	
50 BOM TELEPHONE	84	0
100 I. BLEACHING	126	0
50 I. Invest Trust	41	8
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Raido Ord.	385	10
100 Port Canning	73	4
30 Premier Cons	68	0
15 Scindia	20	13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	8
PREFERENCE		
5 1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,492	8
6 p.c Bombay Steam XD	293	12
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	72	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	557	8
1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107	8
6-1/4 p c Prem Const 2nd	97	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7-12 p.c Tata Power	1,575	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	0
7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	159	12
7 p c Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	102	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	107	12
4 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	6
7 p.c. Sholapur	75	6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro.	108	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 4.

Call loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	109 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/4
2 3/4 per cent 1940/52 Loan 99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 per cent 1963/65 98/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/4
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 118/10
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 102/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/9
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 130

Note:—Steady with rates practically unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-Oct

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 283 1/8
Bank's buying T T 279 7/8
Bank's buying D D 279 3/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,315
Bank's buying T T 1.349

JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.76.06 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/164 5th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 5th inst.
Java/London 8.74 5th inst.
London/Paris 178.78 4th inst.
London/Belgium 28.13 1/2 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 23.99 1/4 4th inst
London/Berlin 11.88 1/2 4th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/8 4th inst.
London/New York 4.76.06 4th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.75 1/8 4th inst.
London/Italy 90.43 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £7-6-1 1/2 3rd inst.
Gold £7-6-1 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 to 5/8 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 4th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd Nov.	2,811
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	189.311
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	94,026
Increase	95,285

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 5.

November 203.10—40

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 4

January	2.05.
March	2.05.
May	2.08.
July	2.11.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

NEXT YEAR'S M. C. C. VISIT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India met at Madras last week and discussed several important matters appertaining to Indian Cricket. The Committee had the benefit of the guidance of Dr P. Subbaroyan, the President himself. I notice that the Northern and Central Indian Associations failed to send their representatives at this meeting. Of course there was nothing wrong in that. But I do not think it right on their part to allow others, who are not members of their Associations, to represent them by proxy I am sure those who attended the meeting in person were quite competent to decide the issues before them without being armed by proxy votes. This system is wrong in principle. It is undemocratic. It has thrown the Board of Control into hot waters more than once. The election of "Vizzy" and Major Brittain Jones as Captain and Manager of the 1936 England tour on the strength of proxy votes is still fresh in everybody's memory. This rule must be deleted. In its absence, members would make it convenient to attend the meetings and show greater interest in the proceedings of the Board. Those who would not, should better be left out of such important Sub-Committees.

M. C. C. TOUR PROGRAMME

The most important item on the agenda of the Sub-Committee was the tour programme of the M. C. C., team next year. It is said that the Sub-Committee had been at great pains to draw up an itinerary which would suit everybody and at the same time cover all the expenses of the tour which has been estimated at Rs. 1,25,000. The tourists will arrive in India on October 12, 1939, and remain in India upto February 10, 1940 During this period, they will play 26 matches, including three Tests at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and will visit 22 different Centres of Cricket. Unlike the last tour Ceylon has been excluded from the itinerary. There was a proposal for playing five Test matches instead of three. I do not know why it has not been arranged. Has the M. C. C. refused the permission? I hope not. I think four Tests would be more interesting than three—and even five, at this stage of India's growth. If Lahore agrees to foot the bill it should have a Test match there. They have four Tests in West Indies and I do not see any reason why the M. C. C. should not agree to this proposal

WHY NOT FOUR TESTS?

It is very unlikely that the rubber will remain inconclusive. The visitors will undoubtedly carry it away. If we are lucky to win one and drew another, we should be happy. In saying this, I am not at all belittling the prowess of our stalwarts and hopefuls. At the same time I cannot be blind to the unquestionable superiority of England in matters Cricket to India. "Wally" Hammond, their star performer, may or may not come. In either case, they will have the large say in the fate of the Tests. Still we should have as much of the thrills of an international combat as possible. When Indian Cricket has reached the standard now enjoyed by England, or even South Africa,—I hope that day is not far distant—five Tests between England and India will be played as a matter of course. At the present moment, five Tests may not prove as interesting as may be desired. Four is the proper number and we should fix it up.

CONSULT UNIVERSITIES BOARD

As for other matches, I do not see any reason why the combined Universities match should be played at Ahmedabad, unless it be stated that nobody else is prepared to sponsor it. Aligarh is certainly a suitable venue. Its past history and reputation entitle it to the honour. But what I fail to understand is that the Universities concerned are not being consulted in the matter at all. I believe they have formed a Central Board of Cricket or Sport. Why not refer the matter to them? It is more than likely that they would co-operate to make the engagement a thorough success. The non-co-operation or rather want of co-operation between the Board of Control and the Universities has turned the Inter-Universities Tournament into a farce. That should make the Board of Control wiser. It will be in the true interest of Indian Cricket if the Educational authorities are persuaded to take a hand in setting things in order.

WILL THEY DRAW?

Regarding the 22 other matches to be played in different centres of India, I do not wish to run down anybody But to have four matches in a small area like Gujarat and Kathiawar seem to be rather too heavy. I wonder if all of them would be sufficiently interesting to draw a respectable crowd at each centre. Evidently some rivalry between the neighbouring States has something to do with this over-crowded programme in that area. Sometime ago I had heard of a talk of amalgamation between Gujarat and the Western India States Associations It is obvious that the negotiations have been infructuous. Still it is worth trying. Perhaps the travelling of the tourists could be curtailed still further But it must be remembered that the itinerary has to be arranged according to the time most suitable to each place.

RANJI TROPHY MUST GO ON

For instance, Bombay cannot stage the matches in the middle of October when the tourists will land here. Nor can we have it later than December as all interest in the game flags after that month In this connection it is worth considering the question of holding the All-India Cricket Championships during the period the M. C. C. visit is in progress. I hope the blunder which was committed in 1935-36 when Jack Ryder's Australian team was on a visit to this country, will not be repeated. It should be definitely fixed from now that the Ranji Trophy matches would go on as usual when the touring team is in this country. The latters' engagements should not be allowed to interfere with the smooth running of this vital tournament. Just as the county matches in England are played even when the Tests against Australia are on, the Inter-provincial matches should continue even when a foreign team is occupying the stage nearby. The Board of Control must see to it.

SUSPEND PENTANGULAR

From the itinerary published in the press it would seem that some of the tourists' matches would clash with the Pentangular Tournament of Bombay. Of course there is no harm in that. But if by that some players who are to take part in the Pentangular are debarred from coming, there is likely to be some trouble. I hope the Board of Control will try to avoid it as far as possible. Personally I would prefer the suspension of the tournament in the season when a foreign team is playing here. Owing to the protracted nature of the Pentangular tournament, cricket fans are sure to be tired at the end of it. More play is likely to tax their patience beyond the limit. The question of their expense during these matches should not be lost sight of. Therefore, one or the other is bound to suffer financially owing to inadequate support from spectators. Suspension of the Pentangular will be the right policy. But the question is whether the parties concerned would agree to it.

PRIVATE TOURS

While everybody will agree that there should be no unnecessary interference by the Board of Control over foreign tours either in India or abroad, it must be clearly laid down that without satisfactory financial and other guarantees such tours will not be permitted in future. We do not want the disgraceful episodes of the Rajputana Cricket Team to be repeated. India's fair name has been greatly tarnished by the two teams which visited England during the last two years. Every precaution should, therefore, be taken to prevent its repetition. Nor should it happen in the case of foreign teams visiting this country. Granting these safeguards I do not see any reason why unofficial teams should not come here or go out to gain experience. The decision of the Board of Control, as it stands now, is quite correct. It only needs proper use.

SWAMI SUDDHANANDA PASSES AWAY

Fifth President Of Ramkrishna Mission

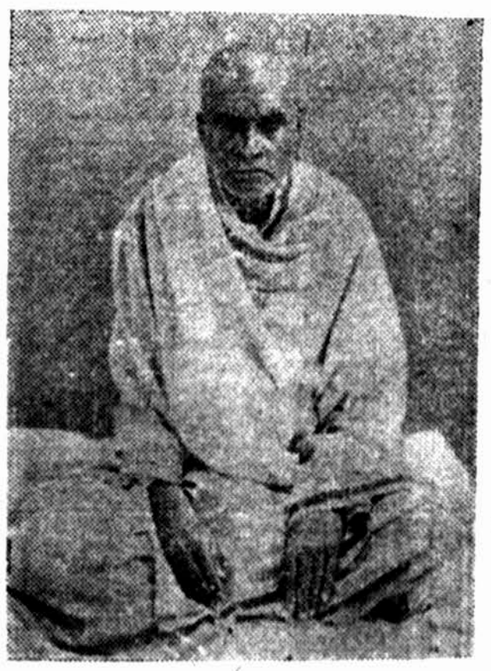
Swami Suddhananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission, who had been lying ill for sometime past, passed away at the Belur Math, Calcutta, on the 23rd October.

He was about 67 at the time of his death.

Swami Suddhananda belonged to that early group of young men who, inspired by the soul-stirring teachings of Swami Vivekananda, had renounced the world and joined the Ramakrishna Order. His original name was Sudhir Chandra Chakravarty. He was born in the year 1872 A.D. and his father's name was Ashutosh Chakravarty. He first came in contact with the followers and devotees of Sri Ramakrishna at Baranagore and Kankurgachi as early as 1890. He gave up his studies while he was reading B.A. and began to practise spiritual "Sadhanas" at home

In 1897, when Swami Vivekananda returned from the West, he came into close touch with him and immediately joined the Ramakrishna Order. He was initiated in that year by Swamiji. He accompanied his master in his tour in Western India and also went on a pilgrimage to Manasarowar in Tibet.

He translated almost all the English works of Swami Vivekananda into Bengali and assisted Swami Trigunatita in editing the "Udbodhan", the Bengali organ of the Ramakrishna Order when it was started in 1899. Subsequently, he became the editor of the magazine and ably conducted it for ten years. He became a Trustee of the Ramakrishna Math in 1903, and afterwards Joint Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission. In 1927 he succeeded Swami Saradananda, the first Secretary of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission and held the office till 1934. After the passing away of Swami Akhandananda, he became the Vice-President in March 1937.



Swami Suddananda.

Swami Suddhanandaji was about 67 years of age at the time of his death.

He had extensively travelled over India and had intimate knowledge of the working of the most of the centres of the Ramakrishna Order. He was a profound scholar, a forceful writer and a spiritual teacher of a high order who never failed to inspire those who happened to come into contact with him.

Swami Suddhananda was the fifth president since the establishment of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission, the previous presidents being Swami Brahmananda (1898-1922), Swami Sivananda (1922-34), Swami Akhandananda (1934-37), and Swami Bijnanananda (1937—April 1938).

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our CRIMINALS COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

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Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

STRANGE TALKS WITH THE 'DEAD'

(Continued from Page 12)

ism and spirit communication was not far to seek. They were living in a world of scepticism. People would not believe what they could not see, with the result that they had begun to doubt even the great truths that were contained in the books that had been handed to them by great seers and rishis. Mr. Rishi had devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of a subject which was of absorbing interest."

Addressing the sceptics in particular Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Iyengar said that it was not wrong to doubt. They lived in a world of doubt. Here was a man who could clear a doubt and who, once belonging to the same honourable profession as the Chairman, could apply a trained mind to the problem. If they wished to acquire that knowledge, they must study the subject for themselves. From his experience of a seance with Mr. Rishi, he would tell them that they must not be "scoffers." He did not object to their being sceptic, but if they sat at a seance in a mood of disbelief, determined not to be convinced, seances would not be helpful, and the results would be very disappointing. On the other hand, nothing much could be gained by the inquirer after truth at the first sitting.

Lectures were also arranged under the auspices of the Marwari Sabha and Maharashtra Samaj. As a result of the awakening of interest in this subject a branch of the Indian Spiritualist Society was formed in Madras with Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham as the President and Mr. Hansa as the Secretary.

Some Striking Seances

Very interesting experiences were obtained in all seances which were held for those who were yearning to have messages from their dear ones. A young man who had put an end to his life told his friend that he had done so on account of the faithfulness of the girl whom he inordinately loved. This moved his friend so much that he fell back on the chair. The gentleman could get into touch with his father who had passed over more than forty years ago when the sitter was a boy of nineteen. Although the period since his father's death was pretty long, it was no barrier for invoking him and the gentleman also so passionately loved his father that his messages brought tears in the gentleman's eyes.

The psychic power being latent in many persons, one of the sitters could succeed in getting messages from his brother through Automatic writing just four days after his sitting with us. He was quite unware of his faculty till our visit to Madras, which clearly shows that there are many persons in the country whose latent powers are not known even to themselves.

Several intelligent and distinguished persons attended the seances and the results were quite satisfactory in every experiment. A seance was once arranged for press representatives when the late editor of a weekly paper showed his great concern about the progress of the periodical and gave a suggestion to his relative in the circle regarding the matter. He also told how his well-known contemporary friend belonging to the same profession was still taking interest in earthly affairs and was finding out ways for helping the poor. The identity of both the spirits was unmistakably proved by internal evidence and the contents of the messages.

A Theosophist's Spontaneous Manifestation

The eagerness of departed entities to seize the opportunities of communicating with those on earth was strikingly displayed on one occasion when a well-known Theosophist spontaneously manifested and conversed with his friend in the circle. The latter was surprised to find him at the seance, but the spirit said, "Your wife in our world told me about this experiment. So I came just to watch". In reply to the question whether he was in any way troubled by the communication, he said, "No. If it would have been troublesome, I would not have come". When asked whether he had met A.B., he replied "O, Yes. She is always busy as before. She has got much work. I mean mental work"

Joy Of Meeting

A mutual friend of Rao Bahadur M. Narsimham and myself gave characteristic messages. I had met him at the Coconada Congress, but was not aware of his passing over. He was keenly interested in Spiritualism and had made efforts for its spread. Mr. Narsimnam longed to get into touch with him and he did respond in one sitting. After some personal messages, he said "I was very much pleased to see my friends after a long time. I never dreamt of this that we shall have this opportunity of meeting from, the next world. But struggling with the hills of darkness I found out my way. I am glad that I have two friends who are interested in this subject. It is very difficult to pull on the heavy work without the link of our brotherhood."

A Spirit's Encouragement

A familiar spirit, who had immensely consoled his family by his messages and had proved his survival in several ways, once gave the following message by way of encouragement. He said, "Every thing is very nicely done. You are doing very important work by which consolation is given to numerous bereaved persons who will be helpful to this work. It does not matter that some are sceptical. You must clear the way through such difficulties. Go on struggling. My father is also doing much. The people are very obstinate. Everything is hard in this world. This work is just like a fruit tree, sometimes yielding more, sometimes less. That does not mean that the tree is not growing."

In Bangalore

Our stay in Bangalore was very short and we could meet some new friends and revive old acquaintances. Some of them were long expecting to meet us, as we could not visit the place for four years. During the short stay of four days we could hold a few seances for those who were yearning for some messages from their beloved dead.

There was a lady, who had the misfortune of losing her only daughter under very tragic circumstances, leaving behind her a child of a few months. The mother of the girl was yearning to have messages from her beloved daughter and could get striking proofs of her survival and her unabated interest in the child. She told her mother to look after him carefully and added that she was visiting them every day. Messages from other spirit friends were equally convincing and brought consolation to the bereaved persons.

A well-known medical practitioner told us that he was getting guidance from spirit-doctors and narrated a wonderful account of such diagnosis and cure. Spiritualism can thus be of much practical use in relieving pain and healing sick persons.

Such instances clearly snow the urgent necessity of this knowledge which has vast possibilities and which is sure to revolutionalise our ideas.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE DRIVE

Offices In Singapore And India

CANBERRA, (By Mail.)

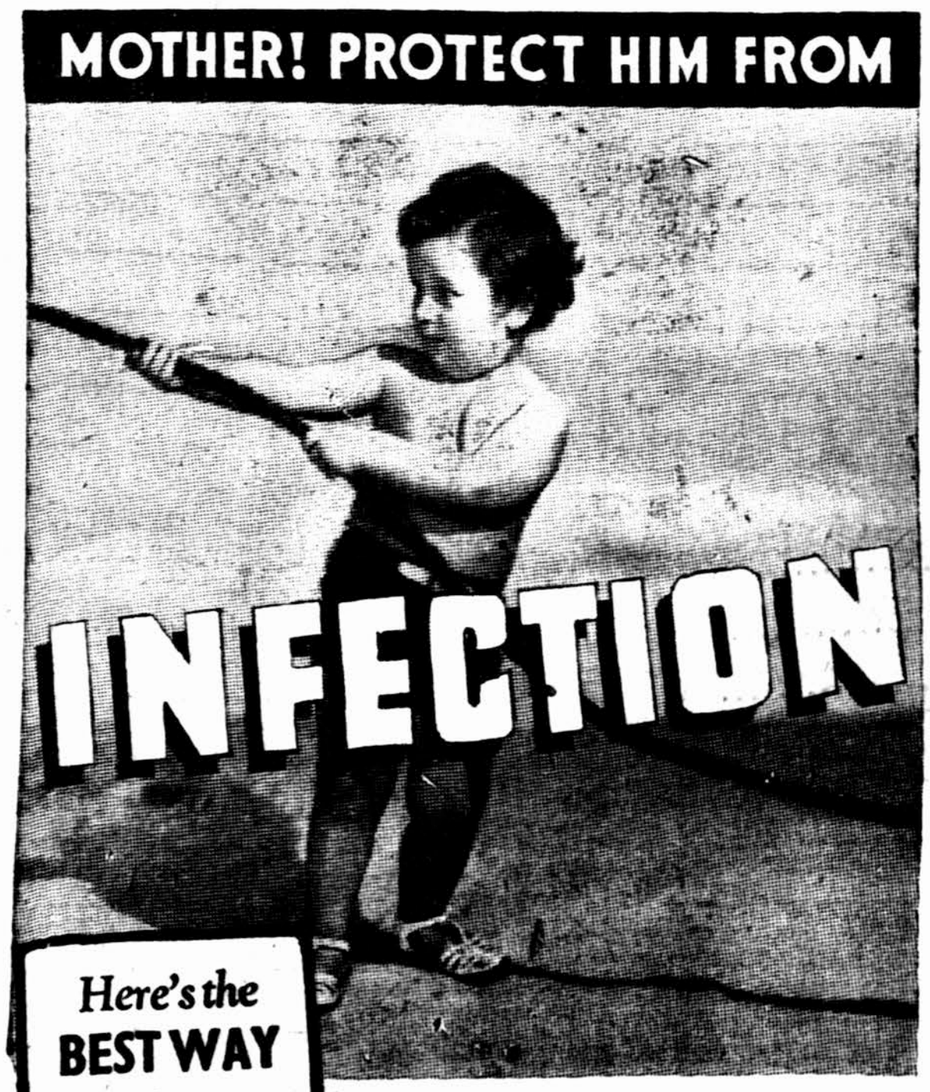
Australia is about to make a determined drive to capture wider markets for her products in India and the East, according to reports here.

It is stated that the Australian Government is contemplating an extension of the trade commissioners service and will open trade offices in Singapore and India.

It is thought to be likely that a commissioner and an assistant will be appointed to Singapore. The federal government believes that, with the completion of the naval base and the expansion of defence in Singapore, the white population there will increase, providing a substantial potential market.

Australia's trade with the East has been declining. Last year Australia had an adverse balance of £7,483,000 with the East, compared with an unfavourable balance of only £1,958,000 in the preceding year.

To be able to laugh his way through life is an asset that would pay a pessimist big dividends.



Here's the BEST WAY to keep your child HEALTHY and HAPPY

What a fine baby!

A chubby little figure looking a picture of radiant health. And yet, anything may befall him—his chances of contracting an infectious disease are just as great as those of a thin and weak looking youngster. To ensure complete fitness, his "inside" health must be as fresh and healthy as his outward appearance.

He, like any adult, needs a tonic—something which will help him ward off all kinds of ills. A tonic which will enrich his blood; healthy blood is the greatest safeguard against all diseases.

Give him Alembic's HEMODRAKSOMALT, which contains haemoglobin, the juice of the finest grapes, malt extract to enrich his blood, and other important ingredients to ensure radiant health. It is delicious to take.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

Alembic HEMODRAKSOMALT

ALEMBIC—THE MARK OF PURITY IN MEDICINE

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

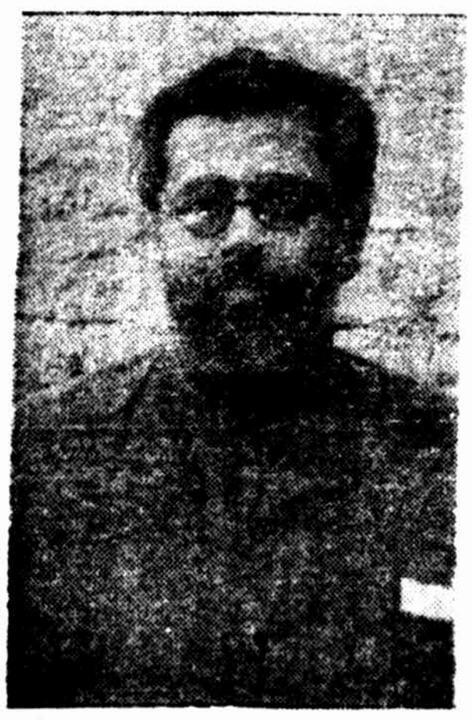
My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am thankful to a number of you, your fathers and mothers, relatives and teachers for very kindly remembering to send me Diwali Greetings and New Year Best Wishes—I felt so happy to receive them . . . . And I heartily reciprocate them to every one of you.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING

The 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur (Sind) came to a peaceful end last week. Our Bombay Party had to return here to-day—but I received a wire yesterday that they were being detained by Dadi at Karachi, so they would be coming again on Monday.

And, when you will be reading this Corner, they would be relating their experiences of Sind tour to the local Balkan-ji-Bari Children at "Gulistan", Khar. In the evening again they have to meet friends and well-wishers of the All-India Children's Association at tea.



Prof. Jethmal Parsram, President of the All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur (Sind).

I had a hope to hear something from them and write for you in these columns. But that has not been possible. So I will just give here pieces from their letters and you will have to remain satisfied with them. You read their letter from Karachi in the last week's issue. Now continue their experiences in other parts of Sind.

HYDERABAD

20th October 1938.

We reached Hyderabad yesterday at 12-30 noon, and one putting up with Mr. Lakhani (President, Hyderabad Balkan-ji-Bari). We went round the city and had a nice time.

It occurred to us that we might return to Bombay by train, so we held a conference with Sis. Sheila in the chair. We put one heads together and once for all decided to travel by steamer.

I have given two diaries to Sisters Sheila and Kamla and asked them to write an account of the places they visit and their experiences about the tour.

To-day Mr. Lakhani took us in his car to the Indus and in a boat round the bridge. Mr. and Miss Lakhani are very kind to us. We are healthy and having a very enjoyable time.

SUKKUR

21st October 1938

We reached Sukkur last night at 12. Children are with Dadi Parvati. Mr. Lakhani had come to see us off at Hyderabad. There were two reserved compartments from Karachi to Sukkur.

Balkan-ji-Bari is very popular in Sind. Now I get an idea of its fame and the respect this movement commands every where—even at the hands of Railway authorities. My hats off to Balkan-ji-Bari.

In the morning we went round the city in a procession. Now we will be taken in lorries for sight-seeing and also to the Barrage. The Sun is very warm and the wind is full of dust; but a new experience is always welcome to one interested in children and their education.

22nd October 1938.

We are getting ready to go for boating on the Indus. People here are good and take every interest in us. Yesterday's procession was a very long one. We had also the National Flag hoisting ceremony. We are going to contribute some items at the dramatic entertainments to-morrow.

The President, Prof. Jethmal Parsram delivered his address last evening. Amongst other things, he spoke about the growth of Balkan-ji-Bari, and the audience consisting of children and adults were moved almost to tears when they heard that DADA of the Bari was detained at Bombay by some important work.

The whole Gathering sends its love and regards, greetings and good wishes to the Founder, Poet, Philosopher, Brother Teacher and Guide of the Balkan-ji-Bari. (Note: Shrimati Parvati I. Gidvani, President of the Balkan-ji-Bari wired me that day: "Diwali Greetings--Gathering Successful--Good Wishes from Children." And I reciprocated their best thoughts through a telegram: "Thanks—Diwali Greetings—Wish Children Happiness—Remembrances All—God's Blessings." I take this opportunity to thank children and all friends for their kind and good wishes. I hope, with their blessings, I shall be able to prove really useful and serviceable to them—Dada.)

23rd October 1938

Got your letter addressed at Hyderabad. I have also been writing to you every day. Sisters Sheila and Kamla are with Dadi Parvati. Girls and boys have separati accommodation in different buildings. Therefore our children have to be with Dadi.

Sis. Sheila Motwane.

The Karachi party is leaving to-night for Shikarpur. We shall be joining them. The gathering is a great success. We were taken in eleven boats on the Indus. We are now moving to sports Then we will be holding a meeting of the Subjects Committee to draft the resolutions.

I have been asked to say a few words on behalf of the Bombay Group. Sisters Sheila and Kamla and Bro. Rasik will be taking part in the programmes. Sheila and Kamla will dance and Rasik will sing a song.

I have asked Rasik also to speak a few words in Hindi about our work at Bombay. Of course, I shall also be speaking. Our Diwali Greetings to you and all the children of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

LARKANA

25th October 1938

Got your most loving letter just now. We are grateful to you for every effort you have made for seeing us comfortably lodged and boarded at all places.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not mention that the Balkan-ji-Bari movement is a great blessing to India and the world at large. We saw how children came from distant places to attend the All-India Childrens' Gathering at Sukkur, as if they were invited to a feast of happy faces.

Brothers R. F. Shah and P. R. Rao.

Sind people—boys, girls, elders and all took great interest in the Bombay Party: Here they are seen on board the steamer. They returned this week and are meeting friends and well wishers of the local Children's Association at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar, to-day at 4 P. M. A tea party has been arranged in their honour.

Even children of two and three years were present. Their presence added to the beauty and innocence of the Gathering. Where Children meet, there is Brotherhood indeed. When we saw children mixing, playing, eating and rejoicing together without any difference or consciousness of caste, creed, colour or class, we felt that the future of the children's movement was engraved in golden letters.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

That day is drawing near when children would solve some of the most difficult social problems, such as communal animosity and bigotry, and thus break the shackles of tradition. In modern education the freedom of the child is emphasised. Adults are advised to practise non-interference in children's games. To-day we see children themselves awakened to their rights to grow in an atmosphere of freedom.

Prof. Jethmal Parsram, the President (centre) with Miss Sarla Devi Narsian (to his right), chairman of the Reception Committee and Prof. S. N. Pherwani (his left) another guest of the gathering.

We saw children passing resolutions in the Conference for the welfare of all children in India. We heard them giving reasons for this and that. Their arguments were convincing. Indeed, we saw in some children great social reformers. This miracle was wrought by the Balkan-ji-Bari and its founder DADA.

Dear Dada, you are a lucky man!

(Continued on Page 50)

Sis. Kamla Verma.

I GO WEST

(Continued from page 1)

face of education, and I noticed he made several efforts to get to the counter before me. I signed to him that I had come first, but he paid little attention. He pushed his way rather roughly, when I caught hold of him by the collar and dragged him back. He was offended. With a sneer on his face, he turned to me and said: "If you dress like a gentleman, why don't you behave like one?" I thought there was little else for me to say in reply. He had taken refuge in the one way which I had left open. I realised I had to pay for being clad like a European, even though there was little else about me to suggest that I came from the West. I granted him the right of way, though I wonder whether he ever understood why. It was a source of some satisfaction to me to see this skinny little fellow ready for a scrap, even though he was only half my size. There was something within him that supplied that in which his physique was deficient. It was the new spirit of the young India, and how could I ever have the heart to break that.

But it is a dangerous influence, for it might one day get quite out of control, and we would find that we have shaken off the shackles only to be bound by a new chain. But these are risks that we are bound to take if we hope to attain the freedom to which we aspire.

When I heard that hordes of young men were marching in the streets of India as a protest against some action of the Government or other, and shouting the words "Inquilab Zindabad," I interpreted it not so much as the result of Soviet influence, but as the expression of fearless youth, misguided no doubt, but fearless just the same. The revolution they were shouting to bring about was a revolution to sweep away religion, orthodoxy, capitalism, the 'status quo,' time-worn institutions, and a great many other things which had contrived to make poverty a privilege of the masses. How they were going to bring this about they did not know, but they shouted for it all the same. That was a fact that was not to be passed over too lightly—the fact that they shouted. With the echo of their voice, men like Nehru could force the Government to come to terms, but in a quiet and peaceful India he would not even be heard by any of the heads of Government.

Let Dogs Bark

Some people will not agree with me when I say that street demonstrations have done india a lot of good. Sir Samuel Hoare, as Secretary of State for India, once made the somewhat brutal comment on that section of Indian political opinion which was critical of his White Paper. "Let dogs bark," he said, "but the caravan goes on." Apart from the fact that I feel that a Minister of the Crown should choose his words with greater care, this "dog" reference can be carried further, for dogs sometimes bite, and this can become quite dangerous, specially if the dog is mad. Then we call it hydrophobia or national fanaticism, and some believe that you have to shoot the dog to save the man who has been bitten. Others would like to see the man shot to save the dog. It all depends upon the treatment you want to give, and to what school of medicine or politics you belong. But how should Sir Samuel Hoare know, skating as he does, on ice, every morning at Bayswater? Some day he too will realise the meaning of the under-dog's bark. Someday—perhaps.

But the revolt had spread to other spheres. The authority of the paterfamilias had been considerably undermined by the ungrateful son. The young man has established his claim to make his own decision on those questions which affected his career, his life, his wife. The parent was consulted more out of courtesy than of right. Where the elder generation put up a resistance, the younger grew stubborn and obstinate. Where they acquiesced it gave rise to a bond between father and son, a bond which was of some lasting value.

The respect which an Indian son feels for his father is proverbial, but in the past the parent has been known to take too much advantage of it and to assert his authority over his son in too autocratic a fashion. I have no cause to complain. On the contrary, I have sometimes felt that perhaps I might have overstepped the mark in my enthusiasm to assert my individuality in view of the sacrifices that my father made to make Oxford possible, and later to turn a sympathetic ear to my point of view. I have seen him feel hurt, yet not express his feelings, bearing no malice nor any grudge towards me for wanting to go the way of my choice, when all friends and relatives had sneered at him for his foolishness in giving in.

"The boy is getting too big for his boots," one friend wrote to him—a remark which hurt him more considering the source from which it came. But that was not the worst he had heard of me, yet his faith in me has not been shattered, for he knew that youth of the world was moving that way and he could not deny his own son the right which the younger generation claimed and asserted all over the world. The revolt of youth was not confined to members of the Indian Nationalist Movement. Its boundaries were not defined. It was to be found in the young men at Oxford who voted for that Pacifist resolution at Oxford and in the countless Universities that followed suit, in the Houses of Parliament where father and son sat on opposite sides of the House as Baldwin the Premier and his son Oliver did, in the Royal House of Windsor where Edward the VIII did not follow in the footsteps of his father and chose to discard some of the ceremonial of the English Court, and in every middle class home in the world where the son had followed his own calling and relied upon his own judgment rather than have his life and career planned out beforehand like a chart which he had merely to follow. The life stories of all these young men could make some contribution to an anthology on Revolt. Only in our case it was the suddenness of it that made it a little more conspicuous than in the case of those in other parts of the world. We were revolting against too many things all at once.

A few years ago a young Parsee lad, still in his teens, created a sensation by completing a solo flight from India to England and incidentally won one of the most coveted trophies in the world of aviation. I remember him vaguely a fresher at that same college at Karachi, where he was then comparatively unknown. That would never have happened in the India of our fathers, the India of only a few years ago. Then it was security and self-complacency, a sane, sober mid-Victorian attitude to life, and an almost Roman relationship between father and son. No flights across the boundless horizon and the grey skies, no conquests in far-off lands, no visions, realised, no dreams come true, no revolt. But the younger generation of to-day wants to go places and do things, and does not hesitate to overcome those obstacles that come in the way of his life whether it is an old-fashioned custom or a fond parent. Sometimes I feel that I don't know where we really want to go, or what we are aiming at. Is it truth? Beauty? Is it to write books that will sell in every bookshop of the world? To fly 'planes round and round this little planet, stopping not even for gas? Is it to build Empire State Buildings and Taj Mahals. Is it to obtain self-government and Independence? I don't know. Perhaps it goes beyond all that—beyond truth and beauty, beyond fame and freedom. What is there beyond? I don't know, but their journey to some unknown destination has begun. A cargo of dynamite has begun its dark journey across the face of India. No one knows where it is due to land or why. We only hope it will not blow up too soon. ....midst the sighs of midnight trains in an empty station. midst foolish things! It would give our enemies too much to gloat about

Congress

I cannot when speaking of revolt refrain from commenting upon the Congress which inspired it. A few years ago when you spoke to the average Englishman in India about the power of the Congress his only comment was "Damned nonsense." Damned it was, but a triumphant damnation. Damned by the Government! Damned by orthodoxy! Damned by capitalism, by communalism!—it topped the poll by an overwhelming majority. The British Government decided upon the right way to ascertain the will of the people, and the people returned their verdict. But you have grudged them even their victory. Malcolm Muggeridge, the star turn of the "Evening Standard" on Indian affairs, poured scorn on these elections where the voters were so illiterate that they cast their vote by marking crosses against symbols.

Has it not been said of the Englishman that he does not know when he is beaten? Was it a coincidence that all over the country the people showed such a marked preference for the symbol of the Congress Party? Could not the Government of India or the Conservative Party or even Mr. Muggeridge help the other candidates who stood for election to choose more attractive symbols? If only Lord Beaverbrook read some of the stuff that is written in his papers about India, he might sometimes feel like getting an Indian to write about India. Or is that asking too much from a press lord, who has the welfare of the Empire so much at heart?

Elections all over the world are based on symbols. You remember the old symbols. First, there was "King and Country," and the

(Continued On Page 53)

Why
your best protection against insects is
FLIT
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
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Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Czechoslovakia's Crown Of Thorns

(Continued From Page 8)

flight to London during the crisis it was authoritatively given out that France was mobilised and ready to a man to honour her pact with Czecho-Slovakia by going to her aid the instant Germany marched upon Czecho-Slovakia. The next morning it was announced that M. Daladier had agreed to the Plan whereby Czechoslovakia should renounce the pact with France and Russia and cede large tracts of her territory to Germany. Thus automatically Britain's promised support also felt through overnight and Prague was faced with the dilemma of finding Hungary and Poland joining forces with Germany against her and simultaneously her friends Russia, France and Britain signed away! Czecho-Slovakia was betrayed and bullied into accepting the Anglo-French Plan. Fires having broken out the fire-brigade was disbanded!

A most dangerous weakness and treachery were revealed in the overnight "volte face" which produced, presented and forced the acceptance (by Czecho-slovakia) of the London Plan. The Pact by which France had sworn a hundred times and sworn again the night previous was forsworn the next morning. On the precious night the French sentiment was: "The Czechs are our brothers across the border". The next morning Paris exclaimed: 'Get back to the Maginot Line and to hell with the Czechs!"

Here let us briefly recall the salient moves in the negotiations for a settlement of the Czech-German dispute. We have the Runciman Peace Mission sifting voluminous evidence and mediating with some show of justice between the hysterical followers of Henlein and Frank and the Hodza-Benes Government. It was plain as pikestaff to anyone following the course of the wrangle that Henlein and Frank's antics were dictated by the master of the puppet show from Germany. The farce went on: the Czech Government giving way to pressure from Runciman, the Sudetan leaders becoming hysterical for more and more supported by the controlled press and radio of Germany crying 'wolf!' relating to the Czech lamb and vowing vengeance on that lamb; the Nazi agents in Sudetenland energetically creating incidents and staging disruption to justify the threat of Hitler's March and, in short, employing the whole familiar bag of tricks by which Austria was seized and digested In the story of the British part in the betrayal of Czecho-Slovakia the part played by the Runciman Mission was of immense value to the German cause, of no value to the Czech cause. Appearing to be in Prague, as the world saw it, in a judicial and mediating role, the Mission gave to Nazi greed the colour of some justice and even when it was clear that Henlein and Frank were grossly abusing their self-assumed position by using every tactic for vitiating the atmosphere while their case was still "sub judice," the Runciman Court took no notice of this contempt of court but went on yielding more and more to the trouble-makers, traitors and blackmailers. It was a clear incitement to robbery and violence on the part of the Nazis while one party in the dispute, the Czech side, behaved with exemplary dignity, impartiality and altruism. Thus having led the Czechs to the surrenders implicit in the Fourth Proposals, the Runciman Mission left the stage, and the way was left open for the capitulations that were outlined in the Anglo-French Plan and the further capitulations that were forshadowued in the British Premier's dancing attendance on the Fuehrer. For however much the Premier's gesture was admired in Britain for its "magnanimity and statesmanship" in Germany it was hailed as one more personal triumph for the Fuehrer. It was to be expected therefore that Mr. Chamberlain would return from Berchtesgaden and Godesburg a loser. "England believed that he had gone there to threaten Hitler." She saw him return with his coat-tails between his legs.

The chivalry of the British in a time of acute anxiety must be admired. The bitterest critics of Chamberlain have held their peace during the momentous thirteen days since the meeting at Berchtesgadan. Yet certain words could not humanly be held back and they have escaped some of the Opposition leaders in the bitterness of their "diet of eating dirt" as one writer puts it. "It's a rout". . "a betrayal" referring to the consequences of Berchtesgadan and Godesburg: these significant descriptions have escaped from one or two quarters while the bulk of Mr. Chamberlain's critics remain gallantly silent. History will show that the words were not wild.

For, consider the provocation: ever since last March when the resignation of Mr. Eden clearly revealed the disposition of opinion and forces in the effective sections of the nation on the subject of foreign policy we have known (1) "that Parliament's support of Mr. Chamberlain in his policy in Spain and with regard to Italy and Germany was no true index of electoral opinion outside Parliament" a phenomenal and unprecedented reality of our present era of undemocratic rule; (2) that there was complete agreement between Labour, Liberal, certain veteran Conservative leaders like Mr Churchill and younger men like Duff Cooper and Eden—every one of the all school, in fact—"on the line of standing up to the dictators instead of currying favour with them." It seems unthinkable then that inspite of their vigorous opposition and acute criticisms Chamberlain has for so long succeeded in exercising a free hand to pursue his pet policies and schemes. This would not be the place to examine why and how Chamberlain has so long been a successful dictator in a free country like England. For our purpose here it will be enough merely to note the startling fact that he has, with the backing of his "inner cabinet" (Simon, Hoare and Halifax), in turn powerfully supported by, a small coterie of moneyed marquises, dukes, industrial magnates' archbishops and press-lords, been, as the world has seen, serenely contemptuous of opposition both inside and outside of Parliament and, in fact, all-powerful!

"Times" Kite-Flying

A tiny side-door was opened during the crisis, now believed to be over, upon these all-powerful ramps and coteries of wealth and vested interests and openly Fascist and Nazi sympathies. It was opened by "The Times," of which it is said that what it says to-day the Government will say to-morrow. "The Times" sent a little kite flying in ponderous language to the effect that a solution of the German-Czech quarrel might be found in the secession of certain Sudetan areas to the Reich ("Secession" was the wrong term, by the way, "cession" would have been more honest because the said Sudetan areas have never belonged to Germany before). When the inevitable protests to so monstrous a suggestion came from Liberal opinion they were met by the inevitable denials that the "Times" suggestion had any Government authority. However, Hitler's ugly mood did not admit of delays and within a very few days this suggestion was adopted by the Premier in his talks with Hitler! A little later on the 22nd, i.e., "after Berchtesgadan and just before Godesburg" the "Times" sent another little kite flying. This time it said that if modifications of the Versailles peace treaties by which Czechoslovakia had received guarantees of her integrity were now to be carried through with general consent they would "illustrate and strengthen the principle of change achieved without violence" (Only a few weeks ago the "Times" had said that the threat to use force was the same as using force). So this suggestion that Hitler should be allowed "to illustrate and strengthen the principle of change achieved without violence" was also immediately adopted by the Premier, as we now perceive!

"Stand By The Czechs!" "Recall Parliament!"—Oh yes, the voice of Opposition and Liberalism was heard outside the windows of the Cabinet Room at 10, Downing Street. Inspite of the 2000 week-end meetings directly after Godesburg organised by the National Council of Labour to protest against the betrayal and some other meetings and circulars the panic negotiations went through, of course, over the heads of all warnings, threats and advice at home and without the nation's sanction from Parliament. When Parliament did at last meet it was only to applaud the Premier and to wish him Godspeed as the dramatic invitation from Hitler in reply to the Premier's "Last, last appeal" was read by the Premier in a voice breaking with emotion to a House ready to shed tears of relief! It has been so often said by totalitarian countries that democratic machinery is unworkable. This has been proved to the hilt during the whole volcanic period of the crisis and most of all at the last most momentous moment when the Premier left the House with its unspoken authority to go to the Four Power Conference at Munich and put his signature to whatever plan and pact he, as the unofficial dictator of the United Kingdom, felt it right to sign

Europe is still in the first recoil of that natural relief in being given back its normal security and self-preservation. Some days ago I began an article by saying "if as these words are read Europe is not plunged into the inconceivable racket and frenzy of war 'the greatest miracle of all times will have happened'" We little thought to witness such a miracle but this is the miracle that has happened. A week or two before that I laid a bet in an article that Hitler would not go to war for the excellent reason that he was in a fair way to winning all that he coveted without going to war. Then as war seemed imminent and mobilisation quickened I weakened in prophecy and retracted it. I little dreamt that Hitler was so profound a tragic-actor. Now I know that he had been acting all the time; that he had never seriously meant to go to a war that would have destroyed himself, the Germany of his creation and given him a mutilated Czechoslovakia instead of the fair country that he now has (almost within his grasp) intact with all her rich resources! A magnificient British spirit to fight, if they had to, for a principle, was active after publication of the spoliation-terms of the Hitler Memorandum. The near possibility of War had, for about four fateful days, become an icy actuality. Army orders had been received by husbands, fathers, sons, lovers. Sailors had said their goodbyes at home. Four of the King's Proclamations for mobilisation of the Royal Navy had gone out. "The agony of that quiet courage with which a man jerks himself out of his peaceful round and braces himself to tear himself from home and loved ones had actually been experienced in millions of British homes." Then dramatically came the 'cease fire' before yet the first shot had been fired. It is humanly understandable that, in this first sharp relief, the British people had forgotten the Czechoslovakians. This, at any rate, is a little kinder view to take of human nature than that I expressed a few pages earlier.

Yet it cannot be that the average British person who a few days ago was ready to give his life for the independence of Czechoslovakia could have completely forgotten that noble cause. Human consciences seldom bear much close examination, for such a process hurts. That is the further explanation I find for the ecstatic jubilation with which the news of "peace with honour" and "peace in our time" has been credited and received in England. It is a gloss put over the bitter facts that is an all too human failing particularly after any sudden relief from an overwhelming tension. And if the newspapers here are fully playing to the gallery, fully flattering the popular mood of the moment that too is understandable, however depressing it must be to the thoughtful person. So while the Nazis are marching day and night into the zones of Czech territory laid down for them and the Poles are following Hitler's methods and the Jews, Socialists and other potential victims of Nazi sadism are fleeing before the incoming hordes paeans of pious thanks to God are going up from a thousand Special Thanksgiving Services all over England as I come to the end of this article on Sunday, October 2. And more than that, the people of England are trying to deceive themselves by believing that this shabby truce which their Public Hero No. 1 has brought them is to be a lasting peace in full concord and happy alliance with Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini—an alliance which will aim at the isolation and freezing out of Russia and the extermination of all smaller democracies in Europe! Hell England!

A BEAUTIFUL FACE - BUT
unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and patches! How can you endure such blemishes when—
LEUCODERMA
—Can definitely be cured in a few weeks At Home! Write for interesting treatise. LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
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CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

You could do such a great thing for our country . . . . in your life . . . . Please excuse me, we are called out to go to Mohan-jo-Daro . . . . The car is waiting outside . . . Therefore, sudden break . . . .

KARACHI
27th October 1938

Received your kind letter at Karachi to-day. Sis. Sheila has a little fever. She got it at Larkana. It was and is very slight. You need not be anxious. However, Dadi wants us to stay for a day.

Her fever is due to over-exertion. So Dadi wants her to have more rest Sis. Kamla is O. K.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

We are most positively leaving Karachi on Saturday.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S LETTERS

The above letters are from the elders of the Party, Mr. P. R Rao, the Leader and Mr. Rasik F. Shah his Companion. And here are also children's letters. Sis. Kamla wrote:—

"Dear Dada—How are you? I am O. K. We got your letters, and I was very happy to receive them. Sheila got first prize in dancing. Wish you a Happy Diwali."

And Sis. Sheila wrote:—

"Dear Dada—I got your letter and was very happy to go through it. How are you and Bhabhi? I am quite well. We remember you very much. Loves."

As regards the speeches delivered by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Gathering, names of the prize-winners, resolutions passed and other important things, all these will be given in the next and subsequent issues.

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 6th to 12th November 1938:—

1. Bro. Jiwanlal Parekh
2. Sis. Freny Palia
3. Bro. Edward Davey
4. Bro. Madhav Thosar
5. Bro. Durga Wadkar
6. Sis. Krishna Dhakalji
7. Bro. Kaki Billimoria
8. Bro. Pranjeet Kapur
9. Sis. Sarla Desai
10. Bro. Peter Jackson
11. Bro. Iftikhar Ahmed
12. Bro. Arvind Velankar
13. Bro. K. Sarangan
14. Sis. Yasoda Mehta
15. Sis. Roshan Mody
16. Bro. Narayan Gupte
17. Bro. Indra Thakur
18. Bro. Jaswant Kapadia
19. Sis. Usha Gokhale
20. Bro. Ram Gaitonde.

* * * *

REPLIES

I am always pleased to receive letters from all sisters and brothers and shall be glad to reply them as early as possible. Ask me anything you will and whenever you like, I shall do my best to satisfy you.

Bro. N. B. Raval (Ahmedabad):
You have written to me about the All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur, when it is over. Please do not do so next year.

Bro. Kishinchand Nathumal (Karachi):
Your typed drawing will appear in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" as early as possible.

Bro. K. Narayanan (Ottappalam):
Your drawing "The Challenge" was published long back. The poem on "Fountain" was rejected. Please send us good contributions and we shall only be glad to use them.

Sis. Sumati Sthalekar (Nagpur):
Thank you for your letter. Your article is under consideration. You can refer any dictionary for meaning of "Flattery". Your letters are always interesting and I like to receive them oftener.

Bro. Gunvant Shah (Ahmedabad):
Thank you very much for the nice picture conveying to me your best wishes, which I heartily reciprocate. Had you mentioned your address, I would have written to you my best wishes individually.

Bro. Gerson (Bardez—Goa):
Happy to receive your letter through Bro. Dina, whom it was a great joy to meet. He did not care to wait for some time at our children's meeting: I wonder if he enjoyed for the little time he was with us! Why are you all not starting a Group of your own there?

Sis. Pushpa Desai (Vile Parle):
Yes, we are trying to re-organise all our Centres at Bombay. Of course, meetings at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar are held regularly every Sunday at 8 a.m. They last for about an hour and a half. All children are most welcome to attend these meetings.

And this is to remind all those who have to receive refund of their contributions for the abandoned excursion to Elephanta Caves to please take away their share of the refund from "Gulistan," 7th Road, Khar, to-day between 8 a. m. and 10 a. m. To the remaining ones, as already announced, the refund will be sent by post.

* * * *

SHORT NOTES

Entries for the Prize Competition are coming in large numbers. We hope to announce the result within a short time.

It is always a pleasure to receive from your short original contributions, which we shall be glad to correct and insert in these columns.

"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" for November 1938 is ready. Like always it is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. If you are not its permanent suscriber, send for a copy from the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps. You are sure to like it!

* * * *

TOUCH THE WALL

Ask your friend to stand quite upright, facing a wall, and hold out the right arm so that he just touches the wall with the tips of his fingers.

Then, without moving the body let him bend his arm inwards and rub the elbow smartly with the left hand.

Tell him to reach out again towards the wall, and he will find that he cannot quite touch it!

Bombay Party's Visit to Mangho Pir.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

HOW COULD HE?

Some small boys were playing a cricket match on the village green, when suddenly the bowler cried: "How's that?"

"Out! Leg before" replied the umpire.

"But I haven't moved my leg and it is not before the wicket!" argued the batsman.

"Oh, isn't it?" cried the young umpire. "Well, you keep your leg just where it is and come and see for yourself!"

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

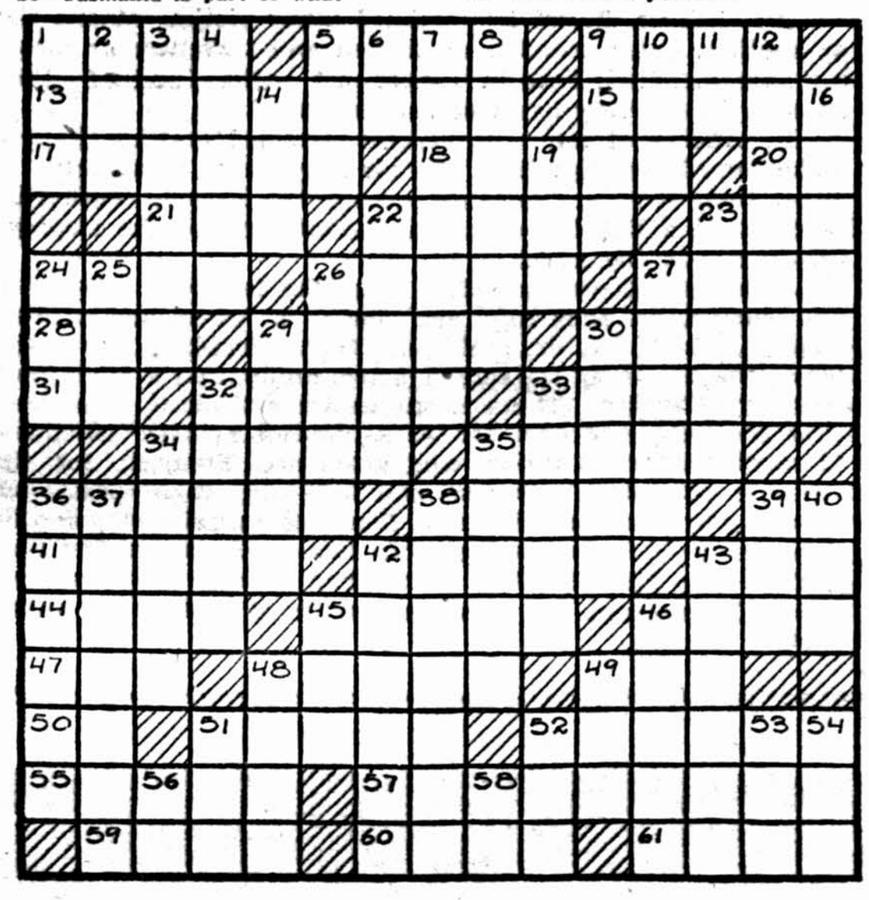
What's the trick?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Anglo-Saxon coins.
5—Who precipitated the American Revolution by sending troops to seize arms stored at Concord?
9—Magnesium silicate.
13—Tasmania is part of what commonwealth?
15—What epic poem hinges on the wrath of Achilles?
17—Put a new seat in.
18—Newly-wedded woman.
20—Italian river.
21—Vase with a pedestal.



22—Remain.
23—Heavenly body.
24—Mohammedan call to prayer.
26—Combination of normal and acid sodium carbonate.
27—Lobe of the maxilla.
28—Gained a victory.
29—Oscillate
30—What English physician compiled a famous thesaurus?
31—Negative.
32—Who became secretary of the treasury in 1918?
33—Unctuous preparation.
34—Clear of useless material.
35—Hollow places.
36—What Danish navigator proved that Asia is not united to America?
38—Resinous substance.
39—River in Siberia.
41—Imitating.
42—Animal.
43—Color.
44—Deflect.
45—Entire range.
46—Location.
47—Fragment.
48—Smokes.
49—Island.
50—Upon.
51—Who was the famous blind epic poet of Greece?
52—Feminine name.
55—What capital of a province in Belgium is at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre River?
57—What American president organized the Rough Riders?
59—What is the capital of Yorkshire?
60—What queen was the second daughter of James II?
61—One of the Great Lakes.

VERTICAL

1—Rowing implement.
2—Regret.
3—What is the southernmost city of Egypt proper?
4—Strict.
5—Channel from a shore inland.
6—Indian madder.
7—Who wrote "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"?
8—Line fastening the corners of an awning.
9—Current.
10—Beverage.
11—Chinese measure.
12—What was the family name of Shakespeare's Juliet?
14—Hastened.
16—Contribute.
19—Feminine name.
22—Ascend.
23—Narratives.
24—Barber appendage.
25—Place for exhibiting animals.
26—Harsh sound.
27—Genus of edible fungi.
29—Hurled.
30—Another name for Tallinn.
32—Crush into bits.
33—What French family first secured the throne in 987?
34—Publish.
35—Who was the Roman god of mirth?
36—Large ape.
37—What French town is noted for the champagne stored in vaults in the town's chalky rock foundation?
38—What English traveler explored Lake Tanganyika?
39—Not at home.
40—Insect.
42—Photographic apparatus.
43—Who recently assumed control of Austria?
45—Substance exuded by plants.
46—Meshed utensil.
48—Eating implement.
49—Rice paste.
51—What is the missing part of the name of the novel by Lew Wallace: Ben ——?
52—Peer Gynt's mother.
53—River of Asia.
54—Dined.
56—Japanese measure.
58—Preposition.

(For Solution See Page 55)

FOLDING A FLOCK OF SHEEP

A SHEPHERD had a herd of sheep in a pen enclosed by one hundred hurdles. His master made a large purchase at the annual fair and ordered the shepherd to pen some pigs with sixteen of the hurdles and then arrange the remainder of the hurdles so that they could accommodate nine times as many sheep as the one hundred hurdles had contained.

How was this possible?

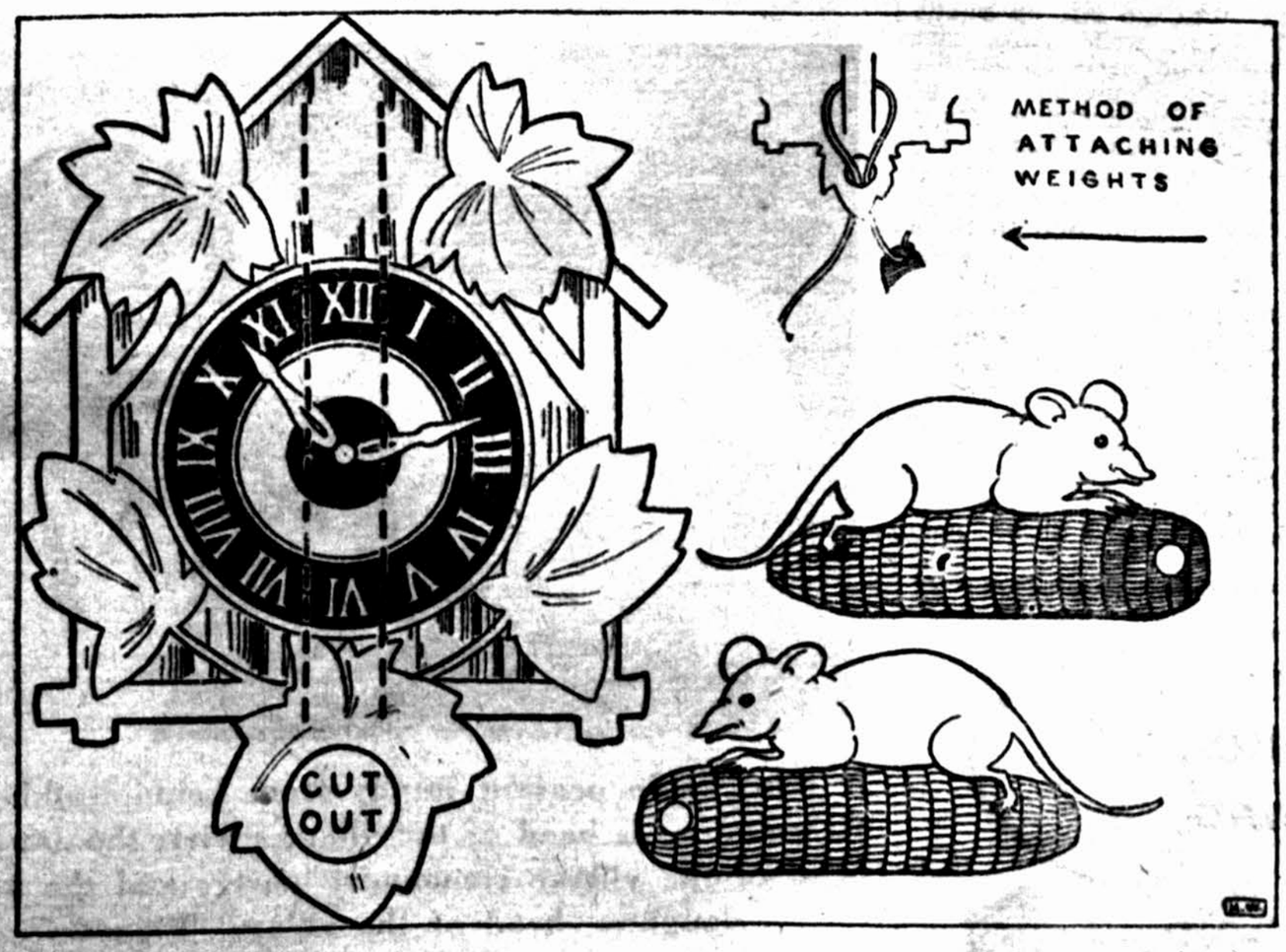
The shepherd had originally placed the hurdles in two rows of 49 each, with one hurdle at each end. He made room for nine times as many sheep within the 84 hurdles by arranging them in a square with 21 hurdles on each side, thus increasing the area nine fold.

(For Solution, See Page 55).

Roman Figures

DO you know how to divide nine into two parts which are together equal to ten? You may think this is impossible but it is very simple. Write IX in bold Roman numerals on a sheet of paper and fold the paper across the middle of the figures. On one side of the fold you will have the figures IV. Now turn the paper upside down and look on the other side of the fold and you will see VI. This gives you a six on one side of the fold and a four on the other.

A "Hickory-Dickory-Dock" Puzzle



HERE is a mechanical cut-out puzzle, easy to make and easy to solve—if you know the trick. Mount the clock on stiff but fairly elastic paper, not rigid cardboard, as the solution depends upon your bending the paper without creasing or breaking it. The two weights, on the other hand, should be mounted on very thick cardboard; the thicker, the better.

Cut out the clock and weights, also the circular space toward the bottom of the clock, and do not forget to slit the clock along the dotted lines. Tie one of the weights to a string. Run the other end of the string through the hole, into one slit, out through the other slit and back into the hole again.

Now tie the other weight to the free end of the string. This locks the string in place, as the weights are too large to pass through the hole in the clock. The puzzle is how to separate the weights from the clock without cutting the string, untrying the weights or tearing the clock. Can you do it?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Gas To Drive German Ships

Germany is busy building ships driven by gas. There are already twenty-six of these vessels operating on inland waterways.

Now the principle is to be adopted in large ocean ships, writes a special correspondent in "Daily Herald."

The vessels fitted with gas propulsion show a saving of £1,000 a year on running costs over ordinarily propelled ships.

Instead of crude oil, "producer gas" made from wood, semi-coke or anthracite is used.

Early trials of gas engines for German ships were abandoned long ago.

It has, however, long been recognised by the leading German naval architects that gas engines operating on any one of a number of native fuels afforded a means of escaping dependence on imported oil whenever this became necessary or desirable.

For a number of years development of such equipment was retarded by the advanced of Diesel propulsion.

The latest gas ship to be placed in service is the Ernst Tengelmann, which has a 1,00 h.p. engine.

Gas ships need careful attention. German engineers have therefore been instructed to "remember the lot of their fathers who often had to be their own stokers besides attending to the exacting requirements of a steam engine."

ARTILLERY SHELLS "GO TO SLEEP" DURING FLIGHT!

Artillery shells "sleep" in flight, and without this sleep their range would neither be as great nor as true. Sleeping in projectiles refers to the position in space which they take up because of the spin produced by the rifling in the barrel of the gun.

When spinning rapidly a top will stay vertically upright if resting on a level surface. Only when the spin dies down does the top begin to wobble. R.H. Kent ordnance engineer at the Aberdeen Proving Ground of the U. S. Army, in Maryland, points out in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" that projectiles without sufficient spin will also go into a wobbling state like a slow-spinning top.

The spin, produced by the rifling, Mr. Kent states, makes the nose of a projectile cock up as much as 10 degrees, in some cases, as the shell leaves the gun. This yaw would produce wobbling if the centrifugal force of spin did not overcome it. If the projectile did not go to sleep in this way, the range obtained would be very appreciably reduced.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Continued From Page 7.)

through the dark nights of fascism.

The Soviet Union is the guide, star of humanity, the hope of all the exploited and oppressed all over the world. In 21 years it has changed the face of the land in which it rules and which covers one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Socialism has stilled the hunger of millions. It has built new

Galina Ziberova, who is instructor-glider-flier of the Simpheropol aero-club, has trained over 30 glider-fliers.

towns, developed new industries, opened up new sources of wealth laid down new railways, founded new universities, and schools and scientific institutes.

It has brought light into the most backward village, founded new theatres, and opened new museums, libraries, week-end resorts and all for the toilers.

Dozens of people and nationalities who groaned under the heavy yoke of Tzarism and were exploited and oppressed, have been freed and taken their rightful places in the community of people who together make up the fraternal union of the Socialist Soviet Republic.

In U.S.S.R.. socialism is no Utopia, no vague picture in the imagination. but a living vital reality.

Jawaharlal Nehru has aptly said. "Capitalist countries are powerful still and fearful of war, which might endanger their possessions, yet they come into inevitable conflict with each other and prepare feverishly for war. They are quite unable to solve their problems that threaten them and helplessly they submit to slow decay. The other is the new socialist order of the U.S.S.R. which goes from progress, and where the problems of the capitalist world have ceased to exist."

It is no wonder that the people of U.S.S.R. and the progressive people throughout the world admire and love this new great world. The real meaning of this new civilization and the way it is spread can be best illustrated by the following passage from a Soviet text book read and studied by every Soviet child:

"U.S.S.R. is the land of socialism. On the whole globe there is only one socialist country and that is the Soviet Union. It is the largest country in the world. It is the richest country in the world. It possess everything necessary for life. Every succeeding year there are more factories, undertakings, schools, theatres, cinemas. The old towns grow with unprecedented rapidity, new ones spring up. There is no country in the world where such friendship exists among the peoples as in U.S.S.R. In the Soviet Republic there live 50 different peoples, 170 million human beings. They are united in one fraternal alliance. All the people of U.S.S.R. are working the general well-being. There are no parasited—capitalists and landowners—as there are in the other countries. In U.S.S.R. there is no exploitation of man by man. This socialist country has developed from one of the most backward of lands to the most advanced and most powerful.

Therefore we love this country so much and are so proud of it—the land of socialism."

A New Culture Being Born

A new and truly human culture is being unfolded in the Soviet Union to-day, combining the best heritage of the past. Fascists and the imperialists powers are trying their best to malign and crush this great civilibation.

Do you want to stir up public opinion? Very well, take care that it does not rise up against you. It is not a question for us here of conflicting doctrines. Many of us are not Communists. We know well that their exertions make you tremble; you would not be so frantically opposed to them if you were not terrified of their success. It is vitally urgent to you that you should interrupt their gigantic plans of socialist reconstuction. For—you know it—if they succeed in achieving it, the ramparts of the Union of the Proletarian Republics would protrude their enormous bulk over Europe and defy all your assaults. It would put an end to your plans of enslaving the whole world.

"But we know it, too. And that is why we tear the mask off your face and denounce you before the world. Conspirators, withdraw into your shadows. And lower the hands that you have lifted against the U.S.S.R."

These noble sentiments of the great Romain Rolland must be shared by every liberty loving person to-day.

"If the future is full of hope it is largely because of Soviet Russia and what it has done, and I am convinced that, if some world catastrophy does not intervene, this new civilization will spread to other lands and put an end to the wars and conflicts which capitalism feeds." (JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.)

I GET INSTANT RELIEF FROM "CALCUTTA THROAT"
AFTER USING
Mistol
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
Mistol
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

ODD SPOTS

A LIGHTHOUSE IN THE LAND OF FEAR

The Sahara Desert has claimed many victims at one time or another, and a number of airmen and travellers by motor-car have lost their lives in Tanezrouft (the Land of Fear), an area in the very heart of the desert.

In order that any who become stranded or who have to make forced landings from the air may have some guide to direct their footsteps towards succour the French authorities have set up a lighthouse in the desert, one of the strangest lighthouses in the world.

At a spot known as Bidon Cinq, the loneliest outpost in this lonely land, they have set down a wheel-less railway carriage, which was dragged out there hundreds of miles across the desert by tractors, a petrol dump, and a steel tower carrying a lantern. There is one native attendant, who looks after the light and lives for weeks on end in utter loneliness. At regular intervals rations and water are brought, for the region is absolutely waterless, and now and then passengers travelling by the Trans-Saharan Company's service stay for the night in the railway carriage. To lose one's way in the Land of Fear is to die a terrible death, and already this, the only Sahara Lighthouse, has been the means of guiding lost ones to safety.

The first field brigade of the collective farm millionaire named after the 20th Anniversary of the October Revolution (Odessa) begin to harvest the crop

A remarkable peasant family from Lenin Kolkhoz"—Grandfather is head of the village soviet; the daughter, head of the village communist party; and the granddaughter, head of the village "Pioneers".

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 46)

"Union Jack," and "Hang the Kaiser." Then came "The land fit for heroes to live in." And not so long ago there was "Country before Party," on the strength of which an essentially Conservative Government came into power. These were just as much symbols as were the elephants and monkeys that were used in India. The only difference was that the verdict of the English people was influenced by these patriotic symbols, whereas an elephant or a cow or a cat or a dog can hardly be accused of arousing national sentiment.

Very few of us are acquainted with the origin of the Congress. From comparative obscurity it blazed across the front page, so that to us who saw it rise to power, it seemed as if it had sprung up without any origin, without any previous record. Nor is it necessary that we should be familiar with the early history of this movement, for only in 1921 when the non-co-operation movement was launched by Gandhi did my generation become aware of the power and the possibilities of this party of the future.

It is of little consequence, though of some academic interest, that an Englishman by the name of Hume first started the idea, which in its mild form was to get for Indians some representation in their own country. This was towards the end of the last century. But the new century brought events of greater importance. There was the Partition of Bengal, and later came Tilak and 'Swadeshi' and boycott. The eventful years were 1905 onwards. Then the Great War began in Europe and Congress gave its support to it, because Gandhi believed that it was a war for democracy. With 1917 came the Montague Declaration—the generous gesture of the British Government—1919, when war was over, brought to us the first fruits of our labour and the reward of our sacrifice—General Dyer—Jallianwalla Baug—the crawling order. Then came the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by the Congress—the greatest non-violent mass movement the world has ever seen. And so began the Congress of to-day. Sixteen or seventeen years have passed since then, during which the Congress has been tested. And in 1937 the first Congress ministries took office.

When I think that only a few years ago poor clerks in Government service dared not wear a Gandhi cap for fear of being dismissed from Government service, and to-day when an English I.C.S. Secretary to Government is known to wear a 'khaddi' suit as a mark of respect for those who constituted the Ministry, it almost seems as if a revolution had taken place in our country, changing not only the attitude of Indians, but of the Englishmen-in-India as well. It is a wonderful feeling to be a contemporary of such a revolution, to see the struggle of a whole people, the failures, their triumphs. Then their sorrows become your sorrows, their joys yours too, and the greater is your rejoicing if you have made the slightest contribution to it. How I wish my upbringing had been different, and that my environment had not always savoured of red tape.

Yet sometimes I have felt that even the Congress has failed to give the necessary guidance to the people and has expected too much sacrifice from those who can barely keep body and soul together. For the history of the Indian struggle, though written under the chapter heads of great Congress leaders, has to be told in terms of the sacrifices of ordinary people. Tilak! Gandhi! Nehru! These were the headlines But it was the people that filled the pages of the story of the struggle—working-class people, peasants as well as industrial workers, the peasants of Bardoli, the mill-hands of Bombay and Ahmedabad. As in Russia and in Socialist England they have supplied the force of the argument. Their bodies have borne the brunt of the attack—the baton charges and the bullets fired in the name of law and order. To expect these people to make more sacrifices to establish a Congress principle, and to urge them to strike, when they have obviously no means of sustenance, may be good politics, but I would rather see the principle sacrificed even though it may give the Government a victory than that the sacrifices of the masses should pile at the altar of Independence in order to enable the Congress leaders to play soldiers with the representatives of the Government. Yet perhaps it is only because I lack the courage to make the sacrifice myself that I venture to criticise the Congress. For when one has, as the Congress has, made the Independence of India the only mission of its life, it is difficult to know where to draw the line. But do all these millions and millions of people who form the masses of India want to make Independence the sole reason of their existence? Don't they sometimes want to lean back against their cow-dung huts and say "Hell" to it all whether it is freedom or self-respect, self-government and Swaraj? Don't they ever feel that posterity is too chilly a prospect to work for and that perhaps our children will be wanting to revolt against the things we are trying to establish? Sometimes I feel like that—temporarily indifferent to the call of my country, the call of my people. But sooner or later I fall back in line, in the line of revolt, the only line which seems to supply the 'elan vital' or the soul force of the generation to which I belong. It grips me because I am born in it, with it, and born like my countrymen—dark.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks when a man says he leads a dog's life at home she thinks he means he takes the pooch out on a leash.

DID PREHISTORIC MAN LIVE LONG?

Dr. Henry V. Vallois has recently examined 187 skeletons of fossil men of determinable age, and reports that 55 per cent Neanderthal, 34.9 per cent upper palaeolithic and 37 per cent mesolithic subjects died before reaching the age of 25 years while of the remainder, the majority, 40 per cent Neanderthal, 53 per cent upper palaeolithic and 62.5 per cent mesolithic died between 40 and 50 years. Of the remaining sixteen, 13 died between 40 and 50 years while only 3 survived the age of 50 years. Even these three had not reached true old age, as important sutures of the cranium were still not closed. It is concluded that the life of fossil man was short.

From such evidence as is available, it appears that there was marked increase in the duration of life in the Bronze Age and among the Egyptians of the Roman period. So far from civilization having shortened the natural span of life, it appears to have lengthened it.

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

(Continued From Page 6)

tempt to embarrass him in any way.

* * * *

An Advisory Committee

I have no doubt that Mr. Ekambaram will constitute an Advisory Committee to help him in his work. One is already beginning to function in the United Provinces. This Committee has been found to be very useful. It will also come in for great use at the time when the legislature meets regarding the distribution of seats in the press gallery, etc.

Privileges of the press may also be discussed as also the duties of the press. I do not suggest that this Advisory Committee should usurp the functions of the Journalists' Association of India Far from it. All I am suggesting is that a Committee of this kind will enable the Government to secure better and more adequate publicity because it promotes a sense of responsibility

While congratulating Mr. Iyer on his well-deserved appointment, I must not fail to place on record the excellent services that had been rendered in the past to the profession of journalism by Mr. Gennings despite the limitations imposed on his office. He was always a friend of the working journalist. If he could not help them with news, he interested himself in their welfare. I am sure many of us will miss him when he retires after a few months.

One will hope that Mr. Gennings will not fail to utilise his pen in England in the service of India. A capable journalist himself, he is sure to make a name in Fleet Street before long. Perhaps his old paper "The Manchester Guardian" may claim him again. I wish him a long and successful and prosperous career.

* * * *

Mr. G. P. Hogg

So Mr. G. P. Hogg has left for England. He refused to tell the Bombay newspapermen his opinion regarding the Assam Ministry's future. It was well he did not, for if he had spoken out his mind he would have only raised a storm. Mr. Hogg is not one of those civilians who have reconciled themselves to the new order of things.

He was Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal when Mr. (now Sir) Robert Reed was raised to the Executive Council thanks to the demise of Sir William Prentice, the "Iron Man of Bengal". Mr. Hogg hoped to be an Executive Councillor some day but the Government of India Act deprived him of that opportunity.

He is a first class speaker, almost an orator. He is not exactly an unfriend of India. But he loved his talks more. As a mere Secretary he had few chances to speak. He had always to occupy a back seat. I do not think he would grudge complete independence for India once he had been an executive councillor. But some fluke gave him an acting governorship.

I had feared that he might make a mess of it. But thanks God, he managed the situation in Shillong nicely. I know his prejudice against Subhas Bose. That was why I feared the worst. Somehow, Mr. Hogg forgot himself for the time being. That was very good of him. He has saved his face and the face of the Services for whom extravagant claims were being made.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon

Mr. Hogg's justifiable ambition and dreams remind me of a story current about the Willingdons. My readers are aware that Lord Reading deprived the wives of Provincial Governors of the courtesy title of "Her Excellency". When he visited Madras, he found that there was a good deal too much of this "Her Excellencying" business.

He returned to Simla and ransacked the Secretariat files. He discovered some paper or other which convinced him that "Her Excellency" was a title to be enjoyed only by the wife of the Viceroy and not by the spouses of mere Provincial Governors. Despite Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Bhonsle who, albeit his loyalty, ignored Lord Reading's circular, Lady Willingdon became mere Lady Willingdon without a prefix.

And, in her righteous indignation, so the story goes, she took a vow then and there that some day she would become the Vicereine and be an "Excellency" in her own right. That she succeeded in fulfilling the vow is now history. But for the erratic ways of her husband, she would be a popular figure in India even to-day.

Lord Willingdon's erratic ways often put her out but she could not help them. Once at a Calcutta Exhibition, Lord Willingdon took hold of a statue of Gandhiji made of plaster of Paris. The price was only six annas. He called his spouse and told her loudly: "Would you like to buy up Gandhi? Only six annas you know" Lady Willingdon had to put him down. And, she did it admirably, although many including myself had heard this erratic exclamation of His Excellency.

* * * *

King George V Himself

This kind of error in public was, by no means, confined to the ex-Viceroy. Sir Phillip Gibbs tells us in his "Adventures of Journalism" that King George V himself was once guilty of swearing in public. When the King went to attend a Race, it was raining. King George could not put up with the weather.

Therefore he swore: "Damn"! Queen Mary was scandalised and she chided her royal husband and told him: "Hush George, behave yourself". The King at once cooled down. This is what Gibbs tells us. If the story is true, then Lord Willingdon can have this consolation that he erred in big company.

* * * *

Where Ex-Viceroy Excelled His King

But where Lord Willingdon excelled his late King was here. He was never tired of telling the public that he owed his everything to his excellent wife. At the Cambridge Dinner at Calcutta a few months before his departure, Lord Willingdon told his fellow graduates of Cambridge that but for his wife he would be an unsuccessful Viceroy.

Perhaps, Lord Willingdon blurted out more than he cared. But if he had listened to her, he would have been one of the most popular Viceroys of India. Accepting her advice, he made peace with Gandhiji but then his own nature asserted itself with the result that he created new history not redounding to his glory.

In another field, Lord Willingdon differed from his royal master. King George had been known for his economy. Lord Willingdon was a spendthrift. He used to order new suits by cable. By the time these arrived, his dressmaker cabled that fashions had changed. Lord Willingdon never hesitated. He consigned the new suits to the lumber room and cabled a fresh order for suits according to the latest fashion.

* * * *

Result Of Erratics

The result of Lord Willingdon's error was that he forfeited his confidence at the hands of the British Government. Although they conferred on him a bigger title, their man in India was not the Viceroy but the Governor of Bengal, Sir John Anderson. I think that Lord Willingdon himself was aware of the new convention which was being created.

Sir John Anderson as the Governor of Bengal acted as Super-Viceroy wherever policy came into play. From one point of view, it was well that he commanded the confidence of the British Cabinet in preference to the Viceroy. Otherwise, Lord Willingdon would have done and said something on the spur of the moment.

His hatred of Gandhiji was so keen that the ex-Viceroy would have done something more ridiculous than he actually did. He was restrained by Sir John Anderson. This is a well-known secret. At one time, it was whispered that Sir John Anderson would be succeeding Lord Willingdon as the Viceroy of India.

He would have become Viceroy but for the fact that he was intensely disliked in Bengal. I fancy that Sir John himself did not care to prolong his stay in this country. He could not reconcile himself to the popularity of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose whom he tried to suppress but without success.

* * * *

Effect Of Prohibition On England

Britishers are just beginning to realise that, when the Congress was engaged in the non-co-operation days in picketing liquor shops, it was doing something really calculated to promote the moral well-being of the people. All these years, any amount of explanation would not convince them that our object was not necessarily one of embarrassing Government and depriving them of revenue.

As soon as the Congress took office, many of these wiseacres told themselves: "These fellows are on their trial. Let us see if they are able to deny themselves the benefit of the revenue consequent on liquor traffic". "These fellows" have now passed the test. The story of the experiments in Congress India have taken the breath away in England.

A letter from a friend by the latest mail boat tells me that until now he could not really bring himself to believe in the Congress 'bona fides' regarding prohibition of the drink traffic. He adds that not only he but many of his friends—some of them highly placed in His Majesty's Government are now convinced that it won't do to play with the Congress and that that body is as good as its word.

Whether this new mentality and the new outlook will affect the British attitude in regard to federation, my friend does not tell me. But if his letter leads to any inference, it is this—that even prestige, with a capital 'P', will not be allowed to stand in the way of understanding the Indian Question and dealing with it accordingly.

* * * *

Roar And Then Surrender

That the British Lion will roar admits of no doubt. It is bound to. Its emissaries such as Colonel Muirhead have been sent to do the spade work. And, at a given time, the lion will roar. If the Indian cattle is terrified, well and good. If it does not, the lion is prepared to surrender majestically and with grace. That is all. There is nothing more to be said about it. This is the impression I gain from my English friend.

In the meanwhile, one is amused at the persistent propaganda made by Anglo-India and its organs of public opinion that Colonel Muirhead's visit is only private. With a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, they are still harping on the same old story, as if any one in India is attaching any value to these statements.

One paper tells us that the Colonel will be having just a bird's eye view of India. I suggest it is not sufficient. A bird just flies in the air and can have only the upper view of us, poor mortals. If the Colonel wants to have a full view of us, he must also indulge in a bit of crawling by having a worm's eye view of India also.

I am sure I am not indulging in a joke. I am in dead earnest. There is nothing in what the Colonel is doing, of which he need be ashamed either as a man, or as an Englishman or even as the Under-Secretary of State for India in the British Parliament. That being so, what is wrong in his going about his mission openly? The Gandhian diplomacy in India does not favour secretiveness.

* * * *

Hitlerism In Excelsis

Stories of German rights in foreign countries continue to pour in. Wherever there are half a dozen Germans, they demand special rights, self-government including their own policing, their own laws and what not At this rate, there is no knowing what would not happen.

Is there any guarantee that the few handfuls of Germans in India will not ask for special rights? They may as well demand that the German Colony in Bombay must be subject to the laws of the Fatherland and not of British India! It is a queer situation that they are forcing even on willing Britain

At this rate, even Mr. Chamberlain might refuse any further to act the waiter for the German dictator. After all, there is a good deal of truth in the old saying that even a worm turns. Here is it not a worm that Hitler has to contend with. He has to contend with a lion albeit its old age. Actually, Mr. Lloyd George's home thrusts might carry the British Premier too far for Hitler's purpose.

So Hitler Also Will Die

It is comforting to be told by Hitler that he too is a mortal like any of the rest of us and that he is not free from death. He told his admirers of the days to come and of those days when a new dictator will rule them after he has been gathered to his forbears. One had feared all these days that Hitler was free from death. It is really encouraging that he intends some day to get a one way ticket to Heaven or wherever else he is fated by his stars to go.

Where he will go depends on Mussolini's decision. So far as we know, we have heard nothing about Mussolini's resolve. After all, the gate to Heaven is in the keeping of St. Peter's Church. The Pope holds the key of St. Peter. It is doubtful if he will open Heaven's gate to Mussolini. That being so, what will Hitler do for company in the other world? His loyalty to Mussolini will be put to the test.

But what really one is afraid of is whether even in the other world, Hitler would insist on a German Heaven and a German Hell! It is really difficult to say. But, if Mr. Mahaluxmiwallah's theories have any truth, Herr Hitler's nature is bound to assert itself even in the next world. Before I pray for Heaven or I content myself with hell, I should like to know first where Hitler is intending to go. I should not care to be in the same area with such a determined man as could terrorise the British Lion itself

THIS IS HITLER'S WORD

"WHAT HAS THAT MAN (BENES) NOT PROMISED DURING HIS LIFE? AND HE HAS HELD TO NOTHING."

Thus Hitler in his broadcast.

WHAT HAS HITLER NOT PROMISED DURING HIS 5-1|2 YEARS' LEADERSHIP OF GERMANY?

Here are some of his promises, contradictions and performances:

1933

May 17.—"Germany will tread no other path than that laid down by the treaties. The German Government will discuss all political and economic questions only within the framework and through the treaties. The German people have no thought of invading any country".—"Reichstag speech."

Oct. 14.—Germany left the League and the Disarmament Conference just when Sir John Simon was making a statement at Geneva aimed at achieving a compromise between the French and German views on disarmament.

Oct. 14.—"When the Saar territory has been restored to Germany only a madman would consider the possibility of war between the two States (France and Germany). No one could demand that millions of men should be annihilated for the sake of a readjustment of our present frontier."—"Speech on radio."

Nov. 10.—"When has the German people ever broken its word?"—"Speech in Berlin."

1934

Jan. 30.—"After this question (the Saar) has been settled the German Government is ready to accept not only the letter but also the spirit of the Locarno Pact"—"Speech in Reichstag."

March 13.—"The German Government have never questioned the validity of the Treaty of Locarno."—"Note to France."

March 19.—"German boundaries have always changed. They will continue to change until all German peoples are united in one."—"Speech at Munich."

1935

Feb. 3.—Britain and France invited Germany to co-operate in "a general settlement" which would, among other things, free Germany from one-sided military restrictions of Versailles. Hitler insisting on separate, private talks instead of an open conference, invited Sir John Simon to Berlin. March 7 was the appointed day.

March 5—Invitation to Sir John Simon suspended because Hitler had caught a cold.

March 10.—General Goering announced the existence of a German Air Force (forbidden by the Peace Treaty.)

March 16.—Hitler decreed Conscription (forbidden by the Peace Treaty).

March 20—Hitler's cold was pronounced better and the invitation to Sir John Simon was renewed, and accepted.

May 21—"The German Government will scrupulously observe every treaty voluntarily concluded. In particular they will hold to and fulfil all obligations arising out of the Treaty of Locarno, so long as the other partners are ready to stand by that treaty".—"Reichstag speech."

"Germany neither intends nor wishes to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria, to annex Austria, or to conclude an Anschluss."—"Same speech."

1936

March 7.—Germany denounced the Treaty of Locarno and reoccupied the demilitarised Rhineland zone.

March 7.—"Germany will never break the peace of Europe. After three years I can regard the struggle for German equality as concluded to-day. We have no territorial demands to make in Europe."—"Reichstag speech."

April 1.—Germany submitted a "Peace Plan," including a "Twenty-five Year Pact of Non-Aggression."

May 7.—Britain sent a questionnaire to Germany on the "Peace Plan."

To this questionnaire Germany has never replied.

August 27.—Germany adhered to the Spanish Non-Intervention Agreement.

August 30.—Twenty-eight German planes arrived at Cadiz (to be followed by many more).

1937

Jan. 30—"The period of so-called surprises is now over. . . Peace is our dearest treasure."—"Reichstag speech."

1938

Feb. 12—In the agreement reached with Dr. Schuschnigg at Berchtesgaden Hitler reaffirmed his recognition of Austrian sovereignty, already expressed in the Austro-German Agreement of July, 1936.

March 11—Germany annexed Austria.

March 14—Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Germany had given assurances that she had no hostile intentions against Czechoslovakia. (Goering gave the Czech Minister in Berlin his "word of honour" on this.)

Sept. 24.—Germany sent her seven-day ultimatum to Czechoslovakia.

Sept. 26—"And now the last problem which must be solved confronts us. It is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe, but it is one I will not renounce".—"Speech in Berlin".—"The News Chronicle."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE ORIGINAL CHECKERBOARD: This puzzle features one of the most famous paradoxes in geometry, as a study of the diagram at extreme right will prove. The result is obtained by a sort of optical illusion. There really is no extra square. The large diagonal in the rectangular setup is not a perfect joining, but the space between the pieces is so slight that the average puzzlist fails to see it. Yet the intervening space in this diagonal joint equals the area of the extra square.

Hickory Dickory Dock: To remove the string with the weights, gently bend down the clock, slipping the central strip of paper through the hole, without creasing or tearing the strip. Then one of the weights can be thrust through the bow of the strip.

Three Charades: The three charades are: Emu-late, Asp-halt, Rat-her.

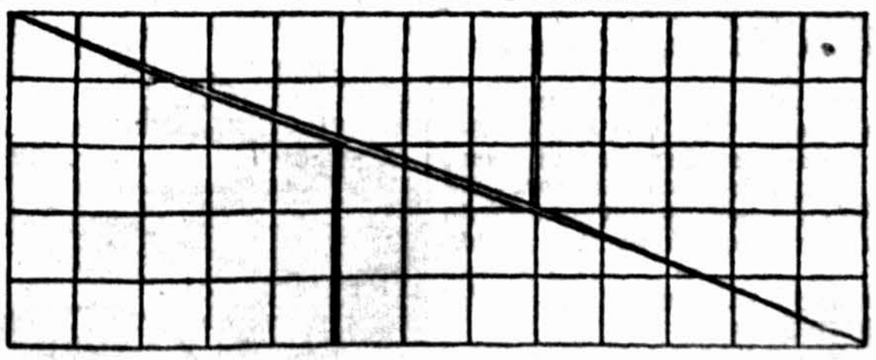
Guess the Quotation: The quotation is: Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. The pictured objects are: Prune, Daisy, Lime, Scythe, Head, Theta, Two, Ear, Saw and Crown.

The Glass Problem: Billy had 36 glasses originally.

O	R	A	S	■	G	A	G	E	■	T	A	L	C	■
A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A	■	I	L	L	I	A
R	E	S	E	A	T	■	B	R	I	D	E	■	P	U
■	■	U	R	N	■	A	B	I	D	E	■	S	U	L
A	Z	A	N	■	T	R	O	N	A	■	M	A	L	T
W	O	N	■	S	W	I	N	G	■	R	O	G	E	T
N	O	■	G	L	A	S	S	■	G	E	R	A	S	E
■	■	P	R	U	N	E	■	C	A	V	E	S	■	■
B	E	R	I	N	G	■	C	O	P	A	L	■	O	B
A	P	I	N	G	■	C	A	M	E	L	■	H	U	E
B	E	N	D	■	G	A	M	U	T	■	S	I	T	E
O	R	T	■	F	U	M	E	S	■	A	I	T	■	■
O	N	■	H	O	M	E	R	■	A	M	E	L	I	A
N	A	M	U	R	■	R	O	O	S	E	V	E	L	T
■	Y	O	R	K	■	A	N	N	E	■	E	R	I	E

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

The Decoy Cryptogram: Since every letter of the original message is a uniform distance from its code letter in the alphabet, the puzzlist has only to write the letters of the alphabet which follow the letters in any of the code words beneath the letters of the coded word and one of the combinations that result will be the decoded word. The message reads: "Tuesday, at four o'clock, go to the first house on the north side of Clinton road, after crossing the county line. Give the password, 'Emevig' to the person answering your ring and he will give you the package."



Solution to the Original Checkerboard Puzzle Showing How the 64 Squares Became 65 Squares.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Mary's birthday party didn't amount to much?"

"No, she deserved a better fete."

* * * *

Irate Landowner: "Don't you see the notice: 'No fishing here'?"

Angler: "There must be a mistake somewhere, for I'm catching plenty."

* * * *

Governor: "These sacks are wretchedly made."

Convict: "If my work does not satisfy you, I can leave."

* * * *

"You seem rather hoarse this morning, Mrs. Peck"

"Yes, my husband came home very late last night."

* * * *

Doctor: "Well, I hope you profited by my advice."

Patient: "Yes, doctor; but not so much as you did."

* * * *

"What's worse than raining cats and dogs?"

"I don't know, unless it's hailing a street car."

* * * *

"Does this village boast of a choral society?" inquired the new resident.

"Well," said the postmaster, "I can't say that we boast of it. We just suffer in silence."

* * * *

The freight agent in one of the western roads received a shipment on which was a donkey, described on the freight bill as "one burro."

After checking his goods carefully, the agent made his report: "Short. one bureau: over, one jackass."

* * * *

A reporter from London was interviewing the oldest inhabitant of the village, who had just completed his century.

"Have you ever been married?" asked the newspaper man.

"Married," exclaimed the hale and hearty old man. "Married?" I should think I have been. Four wives I've had—and what's more, one of them was a good 'un.'

* * * *

"Your teacher has written to say that he finds it impossible to teach you anything, Horace."

"There! I've always said he was no good."

* * * *

Professor—"If this wonderful art gallery got on fire and you had only time to save five pictures which five would you save?"

Art Student—"The five nearest the door!"

* * * *

Boss (interviewing fair applicant for position of typist): "Did your last employer have any fault to find with you?"

Typist: "No, but his wife did."

Boss: "You're engaged."

* * * *

Mother: "I cannot understand why you are always fighting with Willie Smith. I'm sure he has a very nice face"

Pugilistic Son: "Well, he hasn't now."

* * * *

The popular film star was always trying out her French on table companions, so it happened that when a certain gallant asked her if he'd have sugar she said "Oui."

"What do you mean by 'we'?" asked the gallant.

"O. U and I," said the actress.

* * * *

Employer: "I hope you don't sit and twiddle your thumbs when I'm not in the office?"

Typist: "Oh, no Mr. Jones. I have my embroidery."

* * * *

"Of course I know marriage is a grave step."

"Step? My dear lad, it's a flight of steps and every one of them greased!"

"Is young Easy going to marry that girl he rescued from drowning?"

"I don't know. He has just found out that she is a champion swimmer."

* * * *

1st Worker: "This wire has never sagged and it ought to know better than to behave this way!"

2nd Worker: "Yes—look how long it's been taut!"

* * * *

"You say he's very thoughtful of pedestrians?"

"Yes; having run over a number of persons, he's ordered a lighter car."

* * * *

Thoughtless Prison Visitor—"You know stone walls do not a prison make, or iron bars a cage."

Prisoner—"If they don't I've been crazy to stay here so long."

* * *

"Whenever I look at you, Maggie, I think of Ginger Rogers."

"Do you, George?"

"But it's no use; a chap like me has to be content."

* * * *

Teacher to class: "I will use my hat to represent the planet Mars. Now are there any questions before I go on?"

Tommy: "Yes. Is Mars inhabited?"

* * * *

Shop Assistant: "Do you find the alarm clock satisfactory?"

Customer: "Rather! "It wakes the parrot. the parrot whistles to the dog, and the dog barks till we wake up."

* * * *

"I hear your daughter is practising daily on the harp. How is she getting on?"

"Well, her mother isn't quite so keen on going to heaven as she was."

* * * *

Strict Manager—"Why do you hold your pen in the ink so long?"

Clerk (who has just applied for a raise in salary)—"To—to cool the nib. It has been working so very hard, sir."

* * * *

Novelist: "I'm describing a scene that took place ten years ago. Tell me what kind of frocks the women wore in those days."

Novelist's Wife (bitterly): "The sort I'm wearing now!"

He had gone up on the maiden flight with his nephew.

"H-here, t-t-tell me," he asked, "when you're going to loop the loop again."

"Well," said the nephew, "I don't always know."

* * * *

"Why does that man look so happy?"

"Because he bought a second-hand car, cheap."

"And why does the other man with him look so happy, too?"

"He sold the car."

* * * *

The doctor told the film actress that she was run down and needed a change.

"A change", said she. "Do you know that during the last 18 months I've had three husbands, four cars, three jewel robberies, 11 cooks and seven landlords? What other change can you suggest."

* * * *

A city boy was sent out to take an inventory of a farm. He hadn't any experience in this type of work but he managed to make a list of all the chattels and stock until he came to an animal which he was unable to identify—a goat.

So he phoned his boss and said: "What do you call this thing that's around here with a rough coat that's worn out in spots, a white beard, and a long sad face." To which his boss replied: "That, you fool, is the farmer!"

* * * *

A little Scotch boy, having become an uncle at the age of four, was taken to see the new baby.

"What's she saying, Sandy?" asked his sister, as the infant made the usual gurgling noises.

Sandy cast a wary and inquiring eye round the room and then replied: "It sounds like, 'Gie Sandy an apple' ".

* * * *

"And, so", said the magistrate severely, "this is the fifth person you have knocked down this year?"

"Pardon me", said the girl motorist, with dignity, "the fourth. One of them was the same person twice".

* * * *

"Tell me, little girl, where were you born?"

Little Girl—"I wasn't born—I'm a step-child".

"No two people ever think alike."

"Ah, but just wait until you see our wedding presents."

* * * *

"Are you yawning?"

"No, I'm giving a silent Indian war-whoop".

* * *

Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

"Now that you mention it, you do look familiar".

* * *

"Though screened in every possible way, that woman is exposed more to the public than anyone I know".

"How can that be?"

"Movie star, you know".

* * * *

"My doctor told me I should have to eat less meat".

"Did you laugh him to scorn?"

"I did at first; but when he sent in his bill I found he was right".

* * *

A prominent businessman fell in love with an actress and decided to marry her, but for the sake of prudence he employed a private detective to report on her life. When he received the report it read as follows:

"The lady has an excellent reputation; her past is without blemish; she has an excellent circle of friends: The only breath of scandal is that lately she has been seen a great deal in the company of businessman of doubtful repute".

* * *

Woman (telephoning): "I'm asking for more electricity over here, do you understand?"

Answering Voice: "Certainly ma'am. More power to you".

* * *

Landlady: "You'll have to pay your bill or leave!"

Lodger: "Thanks awfully. My last landlady made me do both".

* * * *

The girls in our office are just like one big family".

"How awful, dear. They're quite decent in my firm".

* * * *

"Dang these new boots", said Mike; "be jiggered if I can ever git me feet into 'em till I've worn 'em for a fortnight!"

Our Humorist At Large

"A short time ago my Father inherited £1,00,000 and now it is all over the town."

"The news of the inheritance?"

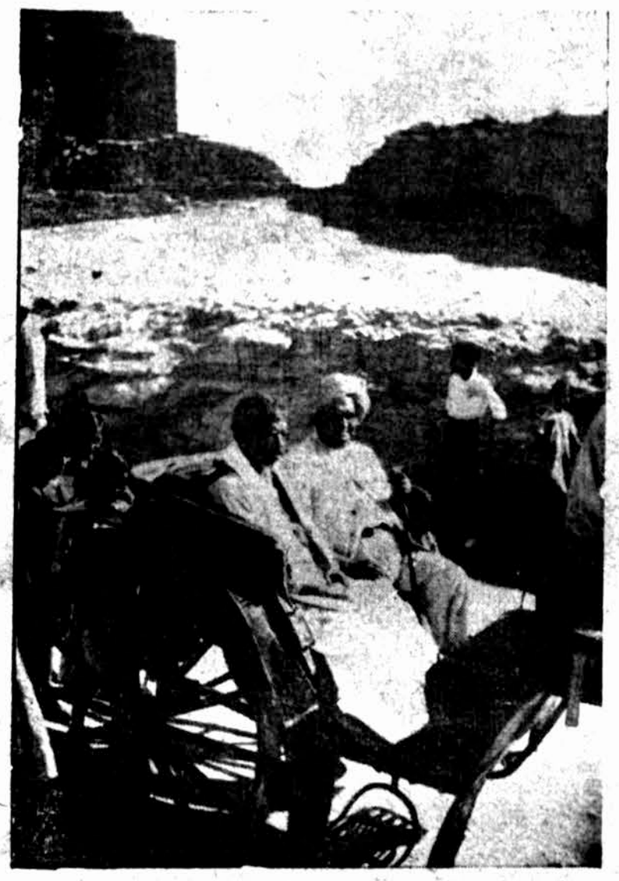
"No, the inheritance."

BRING THEM HOME ALIVE: "Hold on.....let me tell you. I want you for a Zoo.....Wonderful accommodation. Free board.....Doesn't that attract you?"

"Y' mean to say ye can't recognize Montmorency wot used to sit alongside ye at the Kindergarten?"

5th ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

(held at Sukkur (Sind) during the last Diwali Holidays under the auspices of Balkan-Ji-Bari)



President of the Gathering, Prof. Jethmal Parsram with Prof. S. N. Pherwani in the Children's Procession.

The Children's Procession, in which boys and girls of all castes and creeds joined

A view of the sports: Children took keen interest and were awarded prizes.

Every year the Balkan-ji-Bari holds an All-India Children's Gathering. The last one, it may be remembered, was held at Bombay. This year their 5th Gathering was held at Sukkur (Sind). These photos give a general view of the Gathering: About 1,500 from outside and 2,000 local boys and girls participated.

At the Flag Salutation ceremony.

Bombay Party of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children go out sight-seeing.

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November 6, 1938.

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